

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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in advance.



THE HORSE.

Canadian Horse Breeders' Association.

The fifth annual meeting was held at Toronto on February 9th. The president, Robert Davies, occupied the chair. The secretary's report showed that the financial results of the Horse Show were on the right side of the books—a balance of \$817.50 to be divided among the organizations tak-

ests; breeders were beginning to import again, eleven horses having been brought out by one man. Quite a number of horses had been sent to Manitoba and the N.W.T. by Ontario breeders. The registrations during the year were 252, as compared with 99 during 1897. The membership had also increased during the year from 29, in 1897, to 69, in 1898. There was a balance on hand of \$94.17, and the total assets of the association amounted to \$3,126.17. Efforts will be made to secure from the railways the same privileges regarding the shipping of car lots of horses as are enjoyed by cattle, sheep and swine. The officers for the ensuing year are: President., Peter Christie, Manchester; 1st vice-president, John Davidson, Ashburn; secretary-treasurer, H. Wade, Toronto.

M. W. Dunham, the well-known American importer of Percheron and French coach horses, recently died in Chicago.

2 in 3 Versus 3 in 5.

The question of the number of heats in driving races is now a fruitful subject of discussion in American turf circles, and the horsey papers are full of arguments pro and con. Some of the trotting associations have already announced the change, trusting that the public will find a greater attraction in a larger number of quickly-decided events than in the more tedious programme of 3 in 5 races, and evince their appreciation in greater gate receipts. The opponents of the change take the ground that to shorten the number of heats would encourage the training of horses without sufficient endurance to stand the strain of 3 in 5 racing, and that therefore the result would be disastrous to the evolution of the best type of harness horse. Unless substantial facts can be brought forward to support this view it will carry little weight with horsemen. In running races it has always been the



Creamery at Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

ing part. It was decided to hold a Horse Show in the spring in conjunction with the Country and Hunt Club. The dates fixed were April 12th to 15th. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to unite with committees from other horse associations to secure privileges in shipping horses in car lots same as cattle, sheep and swine. The officers are: President, Dr. A. Smith; 1st vice, H. N. Crossley; 2nd vice, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville; secretary-treasurer, H. Wade.

Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association.

The 13th annual meeting was held in Toronto, February 9th, 1899, Robt. Davies, president, presiding. In his address he referred to the increasing demand for good horses. The secretary's report showed a decided improvement in Clydesdale inter-

Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting was held on February 9th, at Toronto, the president, H. N. Crossley, in the chair. He anticipates a much larger importation of good Shire horses this year than has been made for a number of years. The secretary's report showed that there had been an increase in membership and in the number of animals registered during the year, and that there was a balance on hand of \$52.68. The officers for 1899 are: President, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau; vice-president, W. E. Wellington, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont.

Every mail from England tells of extravagant prices paid by draft horse fanciers for Shire horses. Not only wealthy aristocrats, but every-day farmers can sell at figures over \$2,000.

custom to have straight dash races, or heats 2 in 3, and no one would venture to say that the Thoroughbred race of horses is evincing signs of degeneracy. With the public there is little doubt that the proposed change would meet with marked approval; there would be room for more variety in the programme and less danger of the wrong horse winning through the practice of laying up heats; collusion of owners and drivers would be more difficult and honest racing more easily attained. Among horse owners, too, the innovation should be welcomed, especially in this northern latitude, where the time for training horses is short and condition for a hard race is hardly reached before midsummer.

The breeders of Suffolk horses have decided that in judging brood mares the merits of the foals at foot should not necessarily be taken into consideration, and an English farm paper commends the wisdom of this decision.

Glasgow Stallion Show.

This show, the leading one for Clydesdale stallions, was held on February 4th. There were 147 horses entered, among them many of the best horses in Scotland. A good many of the best known horses are always hired before the show day, and these do not care to compete. In the class for 2-year-old stallions, 6 entries, Fickle Fashion was placed 1st, Baron Bombie 2d. Of 40 aged horses competing for the district premium of \$400 Kilpatrick's Cawdor Cup got first place. This having been settled, the list was thrown wide open, and Pollock's Hiawatha, last year's winner of the Cawdor Cup, was placed 1st, Cawdor Cup 2d, and Good Gift 3rd. In the 3-year-old class Pollock's Clan Chattan was awarded the Glasgow district premium. In the open list for the same age Crawford's Casabianca was put 1st, Webster's Lord Fauntleroy 2d, Clan Chattan 3rd. Awards were made as far down as six places in each of the open classes, for when so many choice animals are present it is an honor to get placed at all. The final contest was for the Cawdor Cup, practically the championship of the year. The honor went to Hiawatha, with Casabianca as reserve.

A case was decided by Judge Locke, at Emerson, recently which is well worth noting here. A horse was sold on a lien note which was due on November 1, 1897, and provided that the title, ownership and right of possession of the property for which the lien note was given should remain at the purchaser's risk in the plaintiff until the note was paid. The note was not paid, but the buyer proceeded to give a mortgage to another man on the same horse, and under that mortgage the horse was seized and sold. The original seller then sought to replevin on his lien note. This claim the judge rejected, and if this verdict stands, as it is pretty certain to do, the security given by a lien note is practically worthless.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns as all Round Cattle.

Read before the Shorthorn Breeders' Association by J. Hanley, Read, Ont.

I have been a member of this association since it was formed, and a regular attendant of its annual meetings. If I have not taken much part in your deliberations it was not through want of interest but that being a comparatively late breeder I came among you to learn, not being competent to teach, and have always been both pleased and instructed by the addresses delivered and papers read at these meetings, but it has always appeared to me that there were one or two points of special interest to Shorthorn owners not sufficiently dwelt on nor clearly enough brought out. It is to direct your attention to these points that I have written this paper, hoping that men of more leisure and ability will place the matter with the prominence it deserves before the farmers of Canada.

No doubt you have often heard the question asked (at Farmer's Institute meetings and such places), "Which is the best breed of cattle for the ordinary farmer?" If you have, I am quite sure you have heard the answer expressed or implied, "Hush." This is a matter we cannot touch or it will provoke an angry discussion, each one extolling the merits of his favorite breed." Although it seems a reflection on the intelligence of the farmers of Canada, it must be admitted that there are reasons for such an answer, but I claim that for the vast major-

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

WALTER LYNCH, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Post Office and Railway Station, Westbourne Manitoba. This herd has competed sixteen times in fifteen years with both imported and home bred cattle and has won fifteen 1st and one 2nd, herd prizes.—1536F

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P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of Improved Berkshires. Aged boar cheap. Young stock.

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W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworth and P. China Pigs. Young Tamworths for sale.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires and large Yorkshires. Young Stock for sale.

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JOSEPH TAYLOR, Fairfax, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, importer and breeder of Leicester Sheep. Box 193, Brandon, Man.

T. JASPER, Bradwardine. Shorthorn Bulls, Berkshires and Oxford Downs for sale.

WM. HEDLEY, Oak River, Man., breeder of Leicester Sheep. Rams for sale. 2447

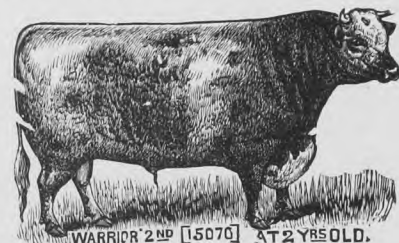
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JAMES STRANG, Baldur, Man., has for sale two Pedigreed Shorthorn Bulls.

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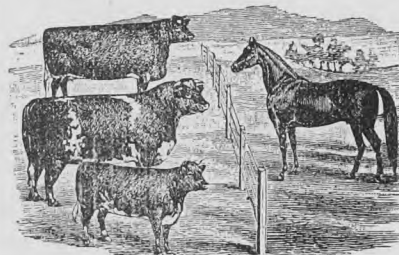
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Seven young Bulls, reds and roans. Some of these are broad-backed, meaty fellows, with individual merit and breeding to fit them to head any herd. Berkshire Sows, eight months old, in pig to Black Prince (5320), 2nd at Winnipeg, 1898, 1st and Diploma at Carman. Our Yorkshires are well-known. Boars ready for service and sows being bred, also young pigs. A few B.P. Rock Cockerels.

Andrew Graham,

Carman Stn., C.P.R., Roland, N.P.R. Pomeroy P.O. 2454

ity of Canadian farmers the question should not have been, "Which is the best breed," but "Which is the best grade?" or "Which is the best breed to cross with the common stock of our country?" To this I reply, "The Shorthorn," and, in doing so, I am not decrying the usefulness of other breeds. I have no word but that of praise and commendation for the men who have imported such cattle as the Holstein and Jersey, and improved them until they are better, are more useful, than they were in their native land. For the dairy specialist those breeds and the Ayrshire have special claims to consideration, but not one-twentieth of the farmers of Canada are specialists or likely to become such.

In my county (Hastings) perhaps the second county in the Dominion for the production of cheese, not one in fifty can be called a specialist in the strict meaning of the term. The ordinary condition of affairs is this: A farmer possessing, say one hundred acres, keeps eight to ten cows, or whatever number he estimates he can handle without buying feed. He raises four to six calves. He sells the steers when two or three years old, and generally has heifers to take the place of cows that go wrong or are getting old. Hitherto he sent to the cheese factory in the summer and often let the cows dry up in winter. Now that creameries are being introduced, he milks his cows longer, and having more skim-milk will raise more

other, when all he had in return was about 150 lbs. of old cow beef. I remember well the indignation I felt that the writer should assume that the farmers of Canada were so ill-informed as to be influenced by such nonsense, when their own experience and the experiments made in Germany, England and the United States had proved conclusively that the size of a cow was no indication of the cost of her keeping.

I had a notable experience about the same time myself. It was an extreme case, such as is not often met with, but as it happened on this occasion I will give it to illustrate my argument. For three years I fed together a pure bred Shorthorn cow, that, always being in condition, generally weighed about 1,650 lbs., and a grade Jersey that, never being in condition, seldom weighed over 700 lbs. Giving these cows an equal amount of concentrated food, say a gallon of cracked grain at a feed, the smaller cow required a greater amount of rough food such as straw, cornstalks, or clover. Often I fed them together, giving each an equal amount, and found in the morning food left in the larger cow's manger, and the smaller cow's ration eaten up to a straw. They were about equal milkers. I cannot say which was the better. Neither gave enough to pay a profit on food consumed and attendance, but here the general purpose value came in. I could not sell the smaller cow's calves at any price, even when bred to a pure bred bull, and



Farm Buildings of D. Fehr, Rosenfeld, Man.

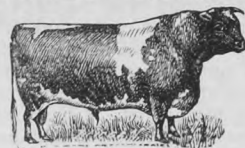
calves. He raises some wheat, barley or other grain as well as some pork for sale. He is, in the strict sense of the word, a general purpose farmer, and as such needs a general purpose cow.

I am aware that it requires some hardihood and a good deal of courage to venture a word in favor of the general purpose cow. Poor cow. She has been persecuted for years has been repeatedly declared out of existence, only to be resurrected and again annihilated. But I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that she is very much alive yet, and will outlive the youngest of her critics; for, as long as the general purpose farmer exists, (and he will always be here) he will keep her. Her easy keeping qualities will always insure for her an affectionate regard. Several years ago I read a virulent article from the pen of a prominent Professor, not now living, evidently written in the interest of the Jersey breeders, on this subject. His whole argument was based on the assumption that cows consumed food in proportion to their weight. That if it cost \$20 to maintain a cow weighing 800 lbs. for the season, it cost \$30 to keep a cow weighing 1,200 lbs. That, supposing the smaller cow gave no more milk or butter than the larger (it was evident he wished to convey the impression she would produce more), it cost the farmer who kept the large cow ten years \$100 more than the

would not raise them, and could not sell the cow herself. I could sell the large cow at any time, but did not want to sell her while she bred heifers much better milkers than herself, and her bull calves brought me an average of \$65 each, between the ages of 7 and 10 months. I parted with the large cow while yet in milk to a butcher for \$63.50, while, after a good deal of fitting, I succeeded in getting \$20 for the small cow, because I had some good cattle to go with her. With this experience fresh in mind you will not wonder that the Professor's argument did not impress me favorably. You have all noticed how carefully the critics of the general purpose cow avoid all allusion to her progeny. I can assure them, however, that the farmers generally supply the omission in their minds.

In support of my contention re the Shorthorn grade, I may be permitted to give another instance that has come under my observation. Last May a gentleman from a neighboring township called on me to purchase a yearling bull. On hearing I was sold out, he said, "I am sorry; you know I have been using Shorthorn bulls in my herd for a long time." This remark was in reference to the fact that I had myself sold him four pure-bred bulls in twelve years. Many of my friends and neighbors have been changing from one dairy breed to another, and I believe I have to-day the best

Marchmont Stock Farm.



SCOTCH-BRED

SHORTHORNS

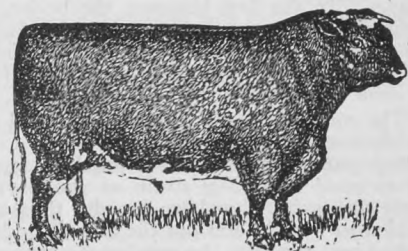
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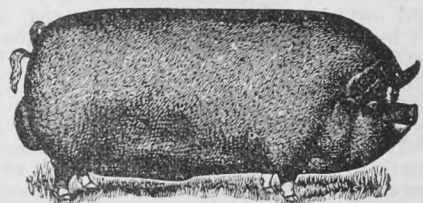
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The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Watch this stock for something good.

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When writing, mention The Farmer.

producing herd in the county kept by an ordinary farmer. My twelve cows, three of them being young heifers, have for some time averaged 42 lbs. a day on grass alone. Our factory books will prove that. Being a member of our cheese board, I meet every week representative dairymen from all the neighboring townships. I have made careful inquiries, and, while I can hear of records of individuals and small herds, all developed and fed for a high record, yet I cannot hear of any herd receiving ordinary farmers' care in winter, and grass in summer, that equals mine. This gentleman was so pleased with his cows that he bought a calf between eight and nine months old for use in his herd rather than get one of any other herd, which he could easily have procured at a much lower price. I know it will be said, and with truth, by many, "Mr. Ross' experience is not mine. I have tried Shorthorn sires and their heifers have been a failure for the dairy." I grant this is often the case, and I know it is equally so in many instances with every dairy breed when a proper selection of a sire is not made. In the first instance, the heifer, if properly kept, can at any time be turned over to the butcher at a profit if she fails as milk producer. If the other grades fail in milk they usually fail in everything.

The man whose Shorthorn sire failed to produce good milkers probably went to a breeder and said, "I want to purchase a calf of as good a milking strain as you have." Any successful Shorthorn breeder thus appealed to would point out the animal he believed best suited to the purchaser's requirements; but the calf thus honestly recommended is very likely to be of less fashionable color or less smooth in outline than some of the other calves in the herd, or in a neighboring herd, whose ancestors have for generations been bred for beef only. I think it is the experience of most breeders that the man who wanted milk will buy beef because the animal pleases the eye better, and afterwards complains of disappointment. As far as my observation extends I cannot remember a single successful dairy herd owned by an ordinary farmer that is not built on a Shorthorn foundation or has not Shorthorn blood in its composition, such is the power of the breed to assimilate to advantage other classes of cattle. Mind, I do not include the herds of wealthy men, who buy the best of other breeds without regard to price. If, as is admitted, our native cattle of Canada are such a useful and hardy race, their excellence can be attributed more to their admixture of Shorthorn blood than to all other sources combined. How rarely do we see a good steer or heifer in the hands of the butcher or shipper that has not the Shorthorn form and outline? Good sires of other breeds are being introduced into the country in all directions, but I have noticed that rarely, except where they are crossed with Shorthorns or their grades, can they be called a success.

I therefore claim that to you, Shorthorn breeders and importers, this country is indebted for its greatest source of prosperity. You have added more to the material wealth of our country than any other class in proportion to your number. Your numbers are necessarily limited because as it must be admitted it required peculiar talent and skill to raise up the Shorthorns to the point of excellence they have attained, and it requires equal adaptability and skill to keep them up to the standard. No matter how intelligent the ordinary farmer may be, he has seldom the time or the inclination to study in all its bearings the breeding of first-class animals, or to keep their pedigrees or ancestry correctly. The men who have the disposition and talent for the work will pursue it, sometimes at a profit, often at a loss, and the general farmer gets the benefit of their skill. They are as anxious as the purchasers of their stock that the animals they sell turn out satisfactorily to the purchaser, and

will seldom recommend an animal they do not believe in. The breeder who acts otherwise has missed his vocation and will not remain long in the ranks of the men who have achieved such success with their favorite breed. The men who have more than a continental reputation, and who, if they did not as a body combine honor, integrity and skill, would never possess the reputation, nor achieve the success, obtained by the leading Shorthorn breeders and importers of Canada.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting was held in Toronto, Feb. 9, 1899. The secretary's report was read and adopted. A committee was appointed to join with the committees from other live stock associations to ask for a grant of \$1,000 to increase interprovincial trade in pure-bred cattle.

A committee was also appointed to investigate the charges of fraudulent shipping of non-registered stock. A resolution was also passed impressing upon the Dominion Government the desirability of allowing pure-bred cattle to be imported without being subjected to the tuberculin test, and that the same order shall apply to cattle imported from the United States as soon as the United States authorities shall pass a similar order as regards Canada. Officers for the ensuing year are: President, J. I. Hobson, Guelph; vice-president, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; 2nd vice-president, Henry Wade; secretary-treasurer, F. W. Hodson. Hon. Thos. Greenway is vice-president for Manitoba, and W. C. Cochrane, High River, Calgary, Alberta, for the N. W. Territories.

Ontario Provincial Winter Show.

A meeting of the directors of the show was held on Feb. 10th, 1899. The directorate is made up of delegates from quite a number of associations. The following officers were chosen: President, John I. Hobson, Guelph; vice-president, J. C. Snell, London; secretary-treasurer, F. W. Hodson. Various committees were struck and judges selected. It was decided to hold the show on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of December, but it was not decided where it would be held. The changes in the rules and regulations and prize lists, as suggested by the various associations, were adopted. The financial statement was satisfactory and accepted.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The 13th annual meeting was held on Feb. 8th, 1899, at Toronto, President James Russell in the chair. The meeting was one of the best ever held, being very large and representative. The financial report was a satisfactory one, \$13,805.95 had been received during the year, expenditure amounted to \$5,627.91, leaving a balance of \$8,178.04. The total assets amount now to \$16,663.04. There are no liabilities. The paid membership for 1898 was 713 as against 537 last year. The past year was the most prosperous one in the history of the association. There are now 62,071 pedigrees on record. The number of registrations made in 1898 were 5,386, transfers 1,064. During the year the right and title of the Prince Edward Island herd book was obtained, leaving only the one record in Canada for Shorthorn cattle, which makes the association purely a Dominion one. A number of changes in the rules were made that breeders will do well to remember. In future all pedigrees for record must be signed by the breeder, or, in case of his death, by a proper

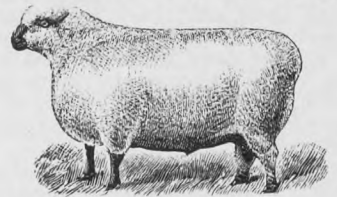
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Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney
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Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep.



Rams and ewes from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars apply
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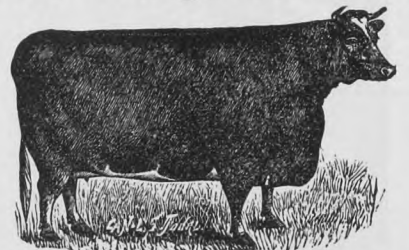


Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle.
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I have two first-class Bulls for sale between one year and a half and two years old; also a few Heifers (sired by "Aberdeen") rising two or nearly two years old, in calf to "Crimson Knight"—first prize Bull at Winnipeg last year. For particulars write—Wm. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

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I am offering for sale the imported Clydesdale stallion "HARRY'S BOY" (5089, vol. 9), light bay, splendid stock getter; in shape for a good season. Also the roadster stallion "PETER SHERIDAN."

WM. MAXWELL, Moropano, Man.

representative, the breeder being the owner of the dam at the time of service. The sum of \$750 was set apart for premiums at one of the leading shows in Ontario, while \$800 was placed at the disposal of the executive to be given at different large exhibitions throughout the Dominion. Manitoba breeders will be pleased to learn that \$800 has been set apart for the Winnipeg Exhibition for Shorthorn cattle, providing the exhibition board give the same amount in prizes as they did last year.

The following resolution was adopted :

Moved by A. Johnson, Greenwood, seconded by J. I. Hobson, Guelph : "Whereas, this association has learned that purchasers of Shorthorn cattle for exportation to the United States are put to much inconvenience and delay in shipment because of the necessity under present regulations of registering in the American Herd Book in order to pass the customs; therefore, resolved that inasmuch as the standard of the Dominion Shorthorn Association is precisely the same as that of the American record, and that such cattle to be useful in the United States must in the end be recorded there, this meeting is of opinion that every interest would be subserved and properly protected by admitting Shorthorns on presentation to the customs authorities of properly accepted certificates of registration signed by the registrar under the control of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario; resolved, further, that a committee be appointed to enlist the co-operation of the American Shorthorn Association in presenting this view to the proper authorities of Washington."

Hon. John Dryden favored the resolution and stated a case where Canadian Shropshire sheep registered in the American Shropshire Record were not allowed to pass the customs authorities on the border. The American Shropshire Association are sending a similar resolution to the authorities at Washington. A resolution regarding testing imported animals, similar to that passed by the Cattle Breeders' Association, was passed. The officers for 1899 are : President, Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill; first vice, J. I. Hobson, Guelph; second vice, Robert Miller, Brougham; secretary-treasurer, Henry Wade, Toronto. Hon. Thos. Greenway is vice-president for Manitoba; W. C. Heuback, Touchwood Hills, for the Northwest Territories, and J. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B. C., for British Columbia.

Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association.

The annual meeting was held at Toronto, Feb. 7th, 1899, President W. G. Ellis in the chair. The year has been one of advancement, nine new members being received. The total receipts for 1898 were \$1,580.90, the disbursements \$959.14, leaving a balance on hand of \$621.76. During the year 407 animals were registered and 158 transfers made. The total registration to date is 5,149. The third volume of the Herd Book has been issued. This speaks volumes for the enterprise and push of the Holstein men. They receive no grant from the government, and have carried along their association and record entirely on their membership, and they deserve great credit for the success they have attained. The inevitable conclusion one must form is that the black and white are superior cattle. The officers for 1899 are : President, W. G. Ellis, Toronto; 1st vice-president, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; 2nd vice-president, F. W. Charlton, St. George; 3rd vice-president, Alf. Rice, Currie's; 4th vice-president, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. A committee was appointed to consider the matter of amalgamating with the American Association as proposed by the delegation from that association.

SHEEP.

Sheep—Good and Bad.

By John A. Craig, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

It is a safe proposition to accept that every sheep has a fault, and it is equally true that there are none so bad but have some good qualities. In estimating the good and bad qualities of sheep it is then only a question of being able to see things as they really exist. It is particularly hard to do this in the case of sheep, because they can be trimmed and dressed with great success in hiding their deficiencies. Owing to this deception, it is practically impossible to form an opinion from what one sees. It is necessary to handle the sheep thoroughly, or, in other words, to see with the fingers. As to the differences that can be made in a sheep, it is only necessary to note the reformation made in a sheep taken from the field and prepared for the show ring. When brought from the field a sheep will show a rough fleece and also the many natural deficiencies of form; after trimming the same sheep will show a smooth fleece, a straight back and a perfect outline in every particular, yet the same deficiencies exist there as were shown in the first place. In trimming, the shepherd has his sheep stand on a level floor, and, after noting all the defects of form, he begins to mould his sheep towards his ideal. By trim-



John A. Craig,

Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College.

ming the wool short where the sheep is too high, and leaving it long where the form is too low, he makes the back seem perfectly straight and level in appearance. From this as a centre line he works over the side, down the thigh, over the breast, and then smooths the neck and head. By trimming the wool in this way, especially if the fleece is fine, he can make the sheep have the appearance of being perfect in form; while removing the wool at shearing time would show that it is very deficient.

In handling the form of a sheep, it is best to keep the hand completely open, as in this way the straightness of the lines can be determined best, and the wool will be disturbed the least. To be thorough in examination this system should be followed : Beginning with the head, with the finger drop the lower lip of the sheep and notice the condition of the teeth; notice the covering of the head, the eyes and the ears; see that there is no appearance of horns in those that should be hornless. Then pass to the neck, feeling with the hands the course of the neck and in that way determine the length of it, the thickness of it, and the way it swells to meet the shoulder at the shoulder vein. Then pass to the brisket, putting one

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BULLS for the N.W.T.

Arrangements have been made by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association whereby pure bred Bulls will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangement with the Territorial Government. Purchaser will only have to pay \$5 freight per head. Apply to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions, etc. The first car will likely leave early in April. Animals carefully looked after in transit.

GEORGE H. GREIG,

Secretary Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association,
Winnipeg, Man.

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hand on the floor of the chest and the other at the top of the shoulder, and in this way form an idea as to the depth of the sheep through these parts. Then pass to the shoulder, observe how it is covered with flesh and up to the top, also taking the girth or the spring of the ribs of the sheep. From the top of the shoulder, using one hand, follow the line of the back to the end of the body. By carefully handling these parts the fleshiness of the sheep or the way the ribs are covered and the straightness of the back are determined, and at the same time the spring of the rib is made apparent. The width of the loin should then be taken and the covering and thickness of it should be noticed. The width at the hips should then be observed, and turning to one side and using the two hands, the length from the hip to the end of the hind-quarter should be made apparent between the two hands. Afterwards note the way the hind-quarter is carried back and the fullness of these parts should also be examined. Following down towards the leg, the development of the thigh on the outside requires examination, and then with the hand the quarters or the twist between the legs should be firmly felt.

To form a basis for estimating the good and bad qualities of sheep, it is best to first consider the carcass, and that from the butcher's point of view. The different parts of a lamb, from the butcher's standpoint, show a wide variation. The neck has a value of only one cent a pound, the shoulder two cents, and the shank the same. The rib running from the point of the shoulder to the loin has a value of nine cents a pound, and the same is true of the loin, while the leg of mutton or the "giggets," as they are some times called, have a higher value per pound than any other part, being quoted at ten cents. The breast, however, has the low value of two cents per pound on the Chicago markets. From this it will be seen that the back and the development of the leg are the most important points to criticize in the form of a fat lamb.

In what has preceded, attention has been given particularly to the perfections, but there are many defects worthy of being mentioned that are characteristic of fat lambs. Very often the top of the shoulder is not covered sufficiently with flesh, letting the top of the blade come out too sharp and bare. This part for at least the length of the hand, should be flat and well covered with flesh in a fattened sheep. The ribs should spring out from the body and be well covered with firm flesh. The backbone should not stand prominent at any point, as it is sometimes at various points along the back. Frequently it is grooved on account of the development of flesh along it, but it is better to be perfectly flat and smooth. The loin in some lambs rises, and this is an especially bad defect when it is also bare of flesh. The hind-quarters frequently shrink away towards the tail head and down the thigh. This should not be, as the hind-quarter should continue straight and full. From the hip to the hock the fat sheep should be especially strong. Not only should the leg be full and plump, with the muscle on the outside, but between the legs in the twist the flesh should run well towards the hock and compel the hind legs to stand wide apart. Badly set hocks often interfere with the development of the hind-quarter, and they are also as bad an eye-sore as broken-down pasterns.

After the form of the sheep has been carefully gone over, the quality should be noted. The cleanliness of the bone, the apparent strength of it, and the nature of the hair which covers the face and legs should be noted. These are important features in either breeding sheep or fat sheep. It is, perhaps, most valuable from the butcher's standpoint, because the waste is less from a sheep of good quality than it is from one that is inferior, but sheep of the best quality

will not dress much over 50% of their live weight.

It is fortunate that the feeders' type of a sheep is one that is likely to produce the best results for the butcher. This is shown in an experiment that I conducted several years ago with what may be called a good feeding type and a bad feeding type. The lot containing 25 of the bad type gave an average weekly gain per head of 2.26 lbs., while the 12 others gave an average weekly gain of 3.60 lbs. Putting them in feeding pens at the same price per pound, and taking them out at an advance of one cent, the one lot returned a profit of 60 cents a head and the other a profit of \$1.15 per head, showing that one good lamb yielded just twice as much as a lamb of the bad type.

In examining the fleece the chief points to consider are the quality, quantity and condition. The best way of arriving at an estimation of the nature of a fleece is to open it first over the shoulder. It is in this region that the finest and best wool of the fleece is found. By using the hand in a flat position instead of sticking the fingers into the wool, the fleece may be parted in a nice way. After looking at the wool and skin in this region, the thigh should be chosen for the next examination. This part usually grows the poorest and coarsest wool of the whole fleece. Then the covering of fleece on the belly is also noticed. By examining these three parts a fair estimate of its quality may be made.

According to the market classifications of wool it is the length and strength of the fibre that has most to do with the prices that are paid for them. The wools, according to their length and strength in the Chicago market, are divided into clothing, which is *short*, being about two inches long; then there is the *Delaine* class, which is a fine wool from two to three inches long in fibre; the other class is the *combing*, which is a strong wool over three inches long. This classification, it will be seen, depends altogether on the length and strength of the wool. Considering the first, clothing wool, shortness in fibre is its leading characteristic. If the fibre of the fleece, however, is four inches long, it would be on its length classified as combing wool, but if that fibre has a weak spot in it where it readily breaks, it passes from the combing class into the clothing class and drops down two or more cents per pound in the price. The Delaine wools are fine wools that are not longer than three inches. They are used for making the finest kinds of cloth. The combing wool must, in the first place, be strong to stand the process of combing, and with that the greatest length is desired.

In judging of the good and bad qualities in pure-bred sheep in the breeding classes, the subject of breed type should receive careful consideration. While it has a bearing on the judging of all classes of pure-bred stock, yet it is of double importance in the pure-bred classes of sheep.

The type that has been characteristic of each breed has arisen from a variety of causes. In all instances the breeder's skill in selecting and mating has been a controlling factor, while other influences have more or less assisted. In some instances, the function of the animal or the work it is called upon to do has had a strong influence. This is evident in the instance of the running horse, the trotting horse and the dairy cow, where the form or the type has developed from the function. In other instances the environment has aided men in his work of selection, and this is notably true of sheep. The adaptability of sheep for different altitudes of land enables us to divide them into lowland breeds, upland or down breeds, and mountain breeds, and it is connected with the subject of breed type for the environment of such lands develops the type that does the best upon them. The lowland breeds are large, square and strong-framed and heavy producers of wool and mutton;

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the down breeds are smaller but rounder and more compact, with the fleece, frame and mutton of better quality. The mountain breeds must have more vigor and agility than those previously mentioned to earn subsistence under rougher conditions, so that the possession of a rugged constitution, active disposition, with strong limbs and muscles, are of more importance than the other features that are characteristic of other types. Man seeks to fix the type he has found characteristic of the breeds by elaborating scales of points representing the features of the types desired, and towards the production of these ideal types all breeders bend their energies.

The type of the breed having been decided upon by all the breeders, it should be the aim of the breeder and the judge to recognize it, for aside from an acknowledgement of the wish of the breeders, it is a point of direct value to do so. When a breed has been uniformly bred to type for a period of 20 years or so the type has become so fixed that it is uniformly transmitted. Two of the most powerful factors aiding the fixing of the type of a breed are the breeders seeking to produce the animal or ideal type, as represented by a scale of points and the judges conforming to it in the show ring. The result is of value to the breeding interests in making the breed prepotent or else to transmit its characteristics with a greater degree of certainty.

Another feature associated with the fixing of the breed type by the assistance of the breeder and the judge is the fact that it then becomes possible to select breeding stock from among the pure-breds, with special reference to their adaptability for given environment. Knowing the environment that has assisted in producing a type of any breed of sheep, and knowing that a certain type has become the fixed property of that breed and no other, it is possible to make an intelligent choice of a breed for any environment. It is this adaptability for different environments that has given us over 25 different breeds of sheep, and it is the possession of a certain type which is called a breed type that gives each a place; it is consequently important that the breeder should try to retain the type and in this secure the co-operation of the judge.

Aside from the sheep type, which is outlined in the scale of points that are given in the records, the ram in type should show masculinity in many features. In those breeds that have horns, the latter should spring strong from the head and turn clear from the face. In all rams the face should be broad between the eyes, somewhat short, and with a Roman nose. The crest or scrag should be thick and rising, and the neck full. A point deserving emphasis is the depth of the chest. The body should sink deep between the fore legs, and the ribs back of the shoulder should be deep and round, making the girt large and the brisket prominent and wide—two features that are indicative of a strong constitution. A live fleece—that is, one that is springy and not dead to the touch, and especially a dense thick covering of belly wool is also indicative of vigor or constitution. For the same reason in those breeds that are wooled about the head, the more complete and dense this covering is the better it is liked. The legs of the ram should be straight, strong and short. In movement the ram should be bold and active. This is often influenced by the condition. A ram should never be so heavy in flesh as to be useless for service, as is too often the case in the show ring. The flesh should be even and firm, and not gathered in masses or rolls at any part of the body. It is very apt to gather at the fore flank, leaving the back bare or raw. Excessive condition is likely to make the ram unwieldy in action, or to result in broken-down pasterns which usually render a ram useless for breeding purposes.

The ewe should be rather long in the face,

with fine features. The neck should be slender and without any of the thickness noticeable in the ham. The body should be deep, round-ribbed, and especially long, so as to provide room for the growing lamb. The type of the good milking ewe verges strongly toward that which is typical of the good dairy cow. The ewe that milks well, and consequently rears early maturing lambs, tends towards the wedge shape, deep in the chest, large-bodied and wide across the loins and hips. The condition of the ewe should not be such as to impair her breeding qualities. Excessive fatness, as a rule, is in this way injurious. The flesh should be evenly distributed, and not gathered in bunches about the tail-head, and it should be firm and not flabby.

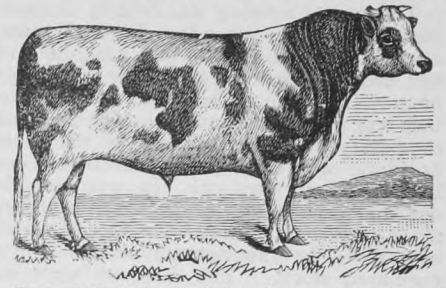
As a result of our consideration of the good and bad qualities of sheep, there arises the more important problem of breeding to reproduce the former and to remove the latter. In studying the life histories of the eminent breeders, I fail to find mention of a single breeder or note who was not considered in his day a good judge of stock. They may each have followed a peculiar system of breeding, but the universal fact is that they all were well versed in the good and bad qualities of the animal they bred.

While Bakewell, Collings, Bates, Booth, Cruickshank, Watson, Price, and many others, followed some method of breeding, yet I believe their success to be due in the largest measure to their judgment of the good and bad qualities of domestic animals. I have failed to find, up to this day, that when success has been obtained by in and in-breeding, cross-breeding or any other form, but that there was a man behind the system who knew well the merits of the animals he was breeding. And further, knowing these, he made his selection to get the best blend. This is the basis of a method of breeding that arises from what has gone before. For want of better terms I have named it *balanced breeding*, and I believe that in this method lies the means of developing the good qualities and at the same time lessening and removing the demerits of our domestic animals.

The strongest basis of support for it lies in the degree it has been fruitful in producing results. The present, as well as the past, records of breeding show that balanced breeding and the production of nicks have followed each other just as cause and effect. Modern instances of the results of balanced breeding applied to blood lines is in the success of the blend of Bates and Cruickshanks cattle; Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief in trotters; Darnley and Prince of Wales in Clydesdales; Denmark and Fireaway in Hackneys; and so on through the various kinds of stock. The reason for the success in this seems to be in the fact that the good qualities of the one strengthens the weak ones of the other. Cross-breeding has produced such wonderful results in some lines for the same reason, and I find that where in and in breeding has been carried on with the greatest success, within the Mertoun and Murray flocks, balanced breeding has always had first place. To follow balanced breeding in sheep would mean the selection of rams with the leading thought of removing the weakness of the flock. When one realizes the force of balanced breeding and acts on it in the selection of sires, it is wonderful what strides may be made toward perfection in a few years. With this sire we can correct a deficiency of the fleece and yet retain the good qualities of form, with another, we add a little more bone; another deepens the flesh on the valuable parts, and so on, each making a new advance; while closer discrimination and riper judgment keeps disclosing new features to be attained in each additional effort.

A valuable dog at Elm Creek has got poisoned by eating bait laid out for wolves.

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I have on hand some fine young stock of both sexes for sale, including *Royal Duke* (24640), a dark red, 3-year-old. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere. 2474.

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I am now offering my stock Bull, *BELVEDERE STOKES POGIS*, for sale, also several young Bulls. Write for particulars.

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JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

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We are offering five Bulls from 7 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Stock Bulls (imp.) Warfare (56712) and (imp.) Royal George (17106), and Centennial Isabella, Scotland Yet (23875), also a few Heifers.

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Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting was held in Toronto, Feb. 7th, 1899. President D. G. Hanmer occupied the chair. The past year, he said, had been the most successful in the history of the association. The report of the secretary was a large one and dealt with the work of cattle and swine as well as the sheep breeders, with interprovincial trade and transportation questions. It was brought out that certain parties had been shipping stock fraudulently under the special privileges given by the railroad companies for pure-bred stock. The directors were instructed to assist the railways to prevent such frauds and to bring the guilty parties to justice. A committee was appointed to join with other live stock committees to ask the Ontario government for a grant of \$1,000 to extend interprovincial trade in pure-bred live stock.

The following are the officers for 1899:—President, D. G. Hanmer, Burford; vice-president, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; secretary, F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

At a meeting of the directors it was decided to start a block test for sheep at the next Provincial Fat Stock Show. It was also decided that 10 per cent. would be added to the prize money awarded to any exhibitor in the sheep department who would forward to the secretary, within fourteen days after the exhibition, the particulars of a practical nature as to the feeding and care received by his prize winners.

Among the Wolves.

The Montana legislature is now being pushed by the stockmen for a wolf bounty act, without which they declare it is impossible to continue the business of ranching.

Within the year from Feb. 1, 1898, to Feb. 1, 1899, there has been paid out in wolf bounty over the Northwest Territories, \$3,311. Part of this is paid by the government and part by the Western Stock Growers' Association. The combined bounty for a grown-up female wolf is now \$10.

In the Dakota state legislature there has been introduced a wolf bounty bill drawn up on lines mapped out by the stockmen in national session at Denver a year ago. The bill provides a bounty of one dollar on every coyote and three dollars on every wolf killed in the state. The same sort of bill has been, or will be, presented in nearly every northwestern state.

At a recent meeting of the Pilot Mound Farmers' Institute the following resolution was adopted: "That the local legislature be asked to reconsider the wolf bounty act. We would suggest that the bounty be raised to \$2 each for pups, \$3 for full grown male wolves and \$4 for full grown females, and that the government pay the whole bounty in the first place, and that 50 per cent. be levied on each municipality, independent of the number of wolves paid for in any municipality. The quicker we get rid of the wolves the quicker we will get rid of the wolf bounty."

In an address by A. J. Bothwell before the National Live Stock Association at Denver, Colorado, he states that though wolves were up till recently quite scarce in Wyoming, they are now about as numerous as the cattle. The large ranche companies are now going out of the business and the wolves now prey on the smaller herds of cattle. They kill from 10 to 20 per cent. of the whole annual increase, generally calves, colts and yearlings. They run one out of the herd, seize it by the hamstring and the pack proceed to devour it alive. In his district the local and state bounty added to the value

of the pelt make up a return to the hunter of \$14 for each wolf killed. The essential points of a wolf bounty law for which he strongly contends are: 1. Permanency of the law. 2. A reward sufficient to induce hunters to make a business of their destruction. 3. Appropriations large enough to carry on the war continuously. He makes no attempt to disguise the difficulty of keeping the wolves under.

SWINE.

The Dominion Swine Breeders'

A meeting of the directors of this association was held in Toronto, Feb. 8th, 1899. A committee was appointed to conduct comparative feeding test of hogs along certain lines. The packers have agreed to co-operate in this with a view to finding out the best way of growing the best bacon hogs, and to find out the cause of soft bacon. It was also decided to publish two volumes of the swine records this year, so as to bring them up to date. It was also decided to increase the prizes won by any exhibitor 10 per cent. on his furnishing a statement as to how the animals were fed, etc., the same as mentioned in the report of the sheep breeders. The prize list of the Provincial Fat Stock Show was thoroughly revised. The block tests for hogs will be continued next year.

The Pork That Will Sell.

At the recent meeting of the Indiana swine breeders, H. Speers, who buys for a large pork curing establishment, said:—"The feeding has much to do with the leanness and flavor of pork. A hog fed on boiled potatoes, crushed oats and peas, along with corn, will make leaner and better flavored meat than if fed on the raw, uncooked corn used in the United States. A corn-fed hog when smoked gets yellow in the fat—a thing not known in the products of England and Denmark. The taste of the consumer is changing and our production must be changed to suit it. In the large manufacturing cities of Great Britain, where much of our product is consumed, the people lead an indoor life, confined to large workshops and factories, and it is well-known to you all that the tastes of such people are not in common with those who lead an outdoor life. These are the people who have to be pleased and who are willing to pay for what does please them, and I might say that these are the people we must please if we are to stay in the business. It is utterly useless for our American hog-raiser to say that the corn-fed, large, fat hog is the best. You may have your opinion, but the consumer who buys the meat is going to be his own judge, and I know that he unquestionably prefers leanness to fatness. It is the buyer who must be pleased if we are to get the highest price for our pork products. I presume that a good many farmers will say that it would be almost impossible to raise these lean hogs on a profitable basis in this country. They themselves are the best judges of that. I am attempting, as near as my experience and knowledge go, to give you the facts in the case. I think it is worth the consideration and careful thought of the American farmer to look around him and see what his neighbor, the Canadian farmer is doing in the line of hog raising. The exports of Canadian hog products during the past ten years show an enormous increase. This speaks volumes for the breeding of the Canadian hog, the manner of feeding and the all-round superior quality of Canadian pork, which commands and maintains a higher price than ours, notwithstanding their ever-increasing export business."

NOTICE.

The farmers of the Reston and Pipestone district desire to secure the service of a first-class **Draught Stallion** during the coming season, and would ask horsemen who could place a good horse in the district to communicate with the undersigned, enclosing pedigree of horse, etc.

ROBERT FORKE, Sec. P.F.I., Pipestone, Man.

FOR SALE

Well graded **SHIRE HORSES**, also light blooded stock. Cross S brand, graded with imported stud since 1884. Apply to—

P. S. Dowson, Miles City, Montana, U.S.

STUMP PULLERS

For information about them write to
H. V. FERRIS AGENT, BAGOT, MAN.

BEARDLESS BARLEY FOR SALE.

A white, six-rowed, beardless, stiff strong straw, 7 to 10 days earlier than ordinary bearded varieties. Not hullless variety. Send 3c. stamp for sample and price to—

HENRY KIRKWOOD, Macdonald P. O., Man.

LITTLE'S

PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP

AND CATTLE WASH.

The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip.

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all Insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

The Great Health Restorer & Preserver. DR. PEARSON'S English Hypophospherine.

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY is highly recommended by the thousands who use it daily with success in Neuralgia, Nerve Pains, Sick Headaches, Heart Troubles, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Seminal Weakness, Colds, Chills, Fevers, Grippe and its bad effects.

As a TONIC in these complaints it is valuable. No family should be without it in case of emergency. Price 50c. and \$1.00, post paid.

Send for Homeopathic Guide and doctor yourself.

D. L. THOMSON, Homeopathic Pharmacist,

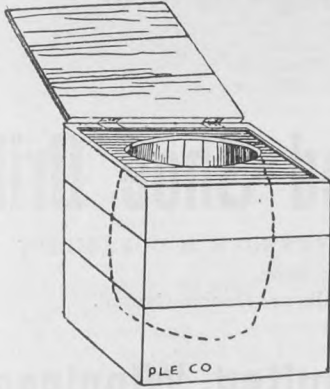
394 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Established 1868.

Mention this paper.

Handy Feed Cookers.

Sometimes it is desirable to feed soaked feed to pigs or to keep feed warm for a time. Figure 1 illustrates a contrivance that some men have found very handy. It is a good, sound barrel packed inside a large packing box. Secure a packing box about 16 or 20 inches wider than the widest diameter of the barrel. Pack and pound 6 or 8 inches of chaff or cut straw in the bottom of the box, set the barrel on this and pound in the chaff around the sides; have the top of the box come some three or four inches above the barrel, so that a double cover may



be put on. The sides of the box can be built up, if necessary, and a step made on the outside so that one can reach into the barrel with ease. The top may be hinged or loose. If you haven't a regular boiler house, such a contrivance will be found a first-rate thing into which to put a lot of meal or bran, and then put on enough boiling water to wet it thoroughly, cover up and let stand. It will cook in a few hours. If prepared at night it will be ready to feed in the morning, if the box is kept in the stable, or back kitchen. If the barrel is too large, use only a half one.

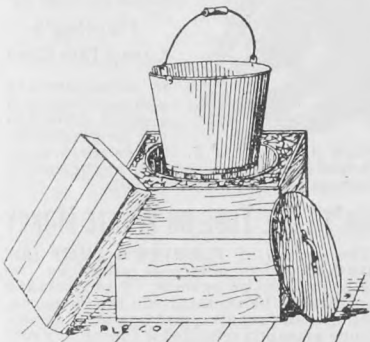


Figure 2 is the same idea, only instead of a barrel a large galvanized iron pail, with flaring sides is used. Set it in a box with a good layer of cut straw in the bottom; then pack around it a good thickness of long straw. When the straw is firmly packed the pail will lift out and can be carried to the stable. Have a double cover for it. It will be found handy for preparing a morning mash for the hens' breakfast. Mix the meal in the evening; the last thing at night put on enough boiling water, cover up, and by morning it will be nicely cooked ready to go to the stable the first thing. The hens will appreciate it.

Light and sunshine are as essential in the pig-house as the sitting-room of the dwelling.

At a recent Edinburgh fat stock show the Earl of Rosebery has 1st prize for two pigs, 250 days' old, that weighed each 458 lbs. equal to a gain of 1.82 lbs. a day. For pigs from 9 to 12 months he had also 1st with a pair 326 days' old that averaged 608 lbs. each. All four were Yorkshires.

Among the Breeders.

Jas. Bray, Longburn, has, while in the east, bought thirteen Shorthorn cattle, two pigs, and a team of horses.

John Menzies, Shoal Lake, has imported a Shorthorn bull from S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowville, Ont. Capt. McLean, of the same place, has got one from J. Watson, Preston, Ont.

R. McLennan, of Moropano, has recently sold the 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, Royal Duke, to S. Fletcher, of Holmfild. This is a bull which has left some extra good calves in his district.

W. Mabon, Roseberry, has disposed of his 2-year-old bull, Royal Victor, to Oliver Ellis, Jumping Pond, Alta. Mr. Mabon is making up a carload of his own to go west by taking out a lot of stockers.

Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man., writes: "I have made sales of stock to Simeon Clark, Rounthwaite, one bull; to Edward T. Peter, Souris, one heifer and a bull; to Samuel Martin, Rounthwaite, one bull."

J. J. Musgrove, Boissevain, Man., is laying the foundation of a Shorthorn herd. He has lately purchased Pearl Gwynne, bred by Greig Bros., Otterburne, also a few heifers of Indian Chief blood, which he thinks will yet be heard from.

R. McKenzie, High Bluff: "I have recently sold a pair of Berkshires to Thomas Beech, of Valley River, in the Dauphin district. He is also taking a young sow out of the lot mentioned in my advertisement in The Farmer of Feb. 6th. Young pigs sired by Perfection are doing nicely, and are large, lengthy, deep-sided fellows. Plenty of orders are coming in."

H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch, Man., reports: "I have sold to Geo. Gunn, Dugald, Man., the nine months old white bull calf, Crimson Jewel, by Gravesend's Heir 2nd, imported in dam, and out of Crimson Gem by Indian Chief (imp.). The 12 months old roan bull, Crimson Prince, goes to O. H. Smith, Bear's Hill, Alberta, N.W.T. He is by President (imp.) and out of Crimson Queen by Warfare (imp.). This is a grand young bull, one of the best I have ever bred, and Mr. Smith is very fortunate in securing such a really good one. He should prove a very valuable acquisition to the stock interests in the district to which he goes."

Thos. Speers, Oak Lake: "My stock of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire pigs are coming through the winter in good shape. I have sold my yearling bull, Lake View Chief, 25981, to George Allison, Burnbank, Man. He is a promising youngster, a good handler, low set, possesses a well-covered back and well-filled twist. He has a grand head, and we expect to hear from him in the show ring. George Gordon, of Oak Lake, has purchased a three-year-old cow, Bertha 3rd, with a promising young bull calf at foot. She is a red roan in color and the making of a good cow. My Berkshires are doing nicely, one of my best sows is now nursing a batch of beauties."

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, writes: "I have two litters now, farrowed last January, one by Daisy and one by my Enterprise sow, Rosamond. She has a fine litter of ten, as even as peas in a pod; they are nicely marked and are thriving and growing beautifully. I consider this one of the best brood sows in Manitoba. Inside of two years she has farrowed 58 pigs, raising nearly all of them. Amongst them are a number of prize-winners, including the first and second prize sows under six months at Winnipeg in 1897. This litter is sired by Fitz Lee, so they have the Baron Lee blood on the sire's side and the Enterprise blood on the dam's side, making a good cross."

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, writes: "Pretty cold this last spell, but stock in a good bank barn and plenty to eat are doing well. My Holstein bull, Sir Pieterje Josephine de Kol, 1st as a calf at Winnipeg in 1898, is doing well, and I have great hopes of his stock. You say regarding the cuts of beef and dairy Shorthorns in your last issue that the steers of the latter make good beef animals. Did it ever strike you that the dairy type of Shorthorn and the Holstein are almost the same, except for color. Having a 3-year-old Holstein heifer that failed to breed, I am feeding her for beef, and so far she has gained more pounds by weight than the Shorthorn grades fed along with her."

Geo. Allison, Burnbank, writes that his stock are going through the winter in good shape on very cheap feed. A little grain, a few turnips daily (of which he had a good crop), and plenty of straw. Prairie Flower, a heifer bought from Russell Bros., Richmond Hill, has dropped a very nice heifer calf by Jubilee Chief. The two heifers shown at Winnipeg have done well and are also in calf to the Chief. To replace him his son, Lake View Chief, has been bought from Thos. Speers. This is a straight stylish animal with Royal Don points all over. Mr. Allison's Leicester rams have left a lot of fine lambs of last year's crop, and this year a pair of twins on February 12. Wolves killed a pure-bred calf last summer and are still very troublesome.

Henry Laycock, Rosedale Farm., Rosebank, Man.: "It has paid me well to advertise in your valuable paper, as we have had a great many inquiries for pigs and bulls. As a result I have sold 12 young Shorthorn bulls and one heifer to go to the United States to Robt. Dodds; one yearling to W. B. Saunders, Carman. I have bought the bull, Sir Walter III, from A. & J. Morrison, to head my herd, also two heifer calves from John S. Robson, Manitou, and two yearling bulls and one heifer from John Conner, Morden, Man. Rosabelle of Rosedale has just dropped a fine heifer calf. My old cow Mandoline has just given me another red bull calf. My stock are all doing well and coming through the winter in good shape. I received a letter from Wawanesa, dated Feb. 16th, asking about young bulls, but the writer forgot to sign his name. If he will write again, giving his name he may expect an answer, not otherwise."

Jas. Yule, manager of the Prairie Home stock farm, Crystal City, reports the sale of two yearling Shorthorn bulls and one Ayrshire bull, Jock Morton, to J. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B. C. To Alex. Morrison, Carman, he has sold the yearling bull, Golden Flame, bred by John Isaac. Markham, and calved the property of Good-fellow Bros., Albion, Ont. He is a second prize-winner at Toronto in 1898. We are glad to see he has gone into such good hands. J. G. Barron, Carberry, gets a Berkshire sow, and A. Graham, Pomeroy, gets Jubilee Queen, the best Yorkshire sow at the Prairie Home, though she has never been shown at Winnipeg. He also gets two young sows which we expect to hear from. Mr. Yule is particularly pleased with his recent sales, and says all the breeders are coming to Prairie Home for stock. It certainly is no small honor for him to sell to breeders who annually bring up stock from Ontario. He expects some of his ewes to lamb early in March.

The directors of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society have decided to buy two pure-bred bulls for use among the members in that district.

In the first week of February Mr. Benallack shipped two carloads of well-conditioned cattle direct from the Medicine Hat ranches to the Winnipeg beef market.



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Bog Spavin—A Post Mortem.

J. G. McK., Cartwright: "1. Please tell me the best way to cure a bog spavin in a colt 2 years old. 2. I was helping a neighbor to kill pigs last week and upon opening them found a lump in each about 8 inches up the rectum, and fastened to the back, with a small pipe leading from them. The lumps were about 2 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter, red in color outside; felt as if full of granules, and upon dissecting them found them full of white tubes or heavy veins. Can you tell what was the matter?"

Answer—1. Clip off the hair over the swelling and rub in, for ten minutes, a blister composed of cantharides and lard, 1-8. Tie the colt's head short for 24 hours, so that he cannot lick the blister off. At the end of that time wash off the blister and smear the part with lard. Repeat the blister every ten days until the bog spavin is cured.

2. Probably a tumor caused by encysted worms.

Clipping Horses in Spring.

Enquirer, Elm Creek: "What is your opinion about clipping horses in spring?"

Answer—When horses have very heavy coats we certainly would favor clipping them for spring work, but it must not be done too early, and they must be protected for a while after clipping. Such horses will require more care from the driver so that they do not become chilled by standing when they are heated.

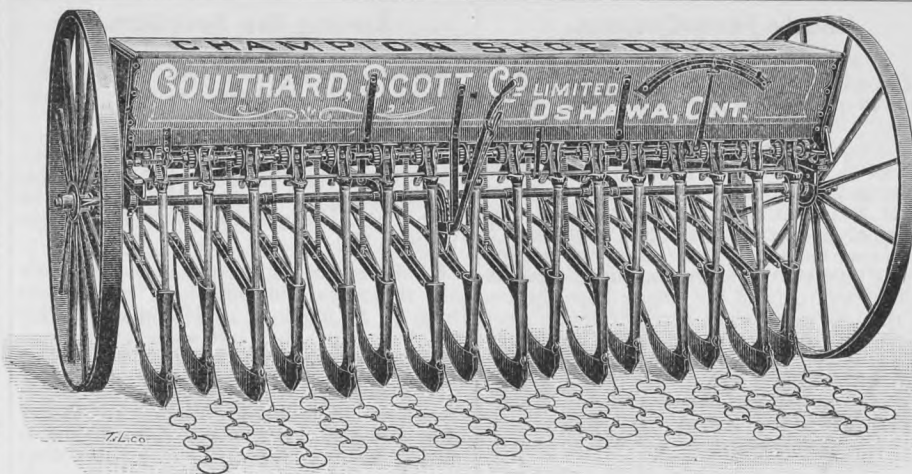
Epilepsy.

C. C. B., Gleichen, Alta.: "Calf born last summer has fits or convulsions. For the first few weeks he was attacked every few days, but as he grew older they were at longer intervals. At present he has about two fits a month, but they seem to last longer each time, and he is weak for some time afterwards. Calf is hearty and in good condition, but does not appear to be growing. He is fat enough to butcher. Is there any cure? If not, would he be all right for beef?"

Answer—Your calf is suffering from epilepsy, due most likely to a dropsical condition of the meninges or coverings of the brain. This is not an infrequent disease of the foetus, and in bad cases is known as hydrocephalus, or "water on the brain." It is incurable and you should make use of the calf, as the meat would be wholesome.

Lame Horse.

W. J. D., Crystal City: "I have a horse that lately goes lame on his fore feet when on hard ground or the stable floor. He is four years old and a little flat-soled. Would shoeing help him, or is it thrush?"



THE STEEL CHAMPION

Improved Shoe Drill

Unequalled for SIMPLICITY, LIGHT DRAFT, STRENGTH & DURABILITY.

4 Sizes—14, 16, 18 and 22 Shoe.

CHAIN DRIVE. The 18 and 22 Shoe Drills are Double Geared.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO . . .

The Frost & Wood Co., Limited, Winnipeg.

Answer—Your horse would be benefited by having shoes applied to his front feet. They would lessen concussion and prevent bruising. The symptoms point to tender feet and not to thrush. Probably bar shoes would be best for him, and, if the sole is thin, a leather sole may be applied between shoe and hoof.

Lump Jaw.

Subscriber, Gleichen, Alta.: "1. Would you kindly let me know through your columns if there is any danger in using a bull which has been cured of lump jaw. By the time I would want to use him he will have been cured for six months. 2. I notice when an animal takes lump jaw in the winter it appears to develop more rapidly than in the summer. Is this imagination on my part? If not, what is the reason for it?"

Answer—1. No, there would be absolutely no danger of contagion in the conditions you mention.

2. The fact you have observed seems to have escaped the notice of others, and I have never before heard that there was any difference in the rapidity of growth of the tumor in winter or summer. Possibly the cases you have seen have been unusually acute and would have developed just as quickly in the summer if they had occurred in that season of the year.

Diabetes Insipidus.

J. H., Roland: "I have a five-year-old mare that is generally in a poor condition. She is a good feeder, but when worked steady all summer gets poor. Her teeth are in good condition and she passes no worms. She is a very heavy drinker and will drink water at any time. Please answer through your columns."

Answer—Your mare suffers from a kidney trouble, which in its acute form is known as diabetes insipidus. You should be careful in feeding her not to give more grain in her ration than is required by the amount of work she does. Also remember that musty feed of any kind will act like poison on her system. Small doses, say half an ounce, of sulphate of soda given twice daily in the feed will probably be beneficial.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH LUMP JAW.



Lump Jaw is an infectious disease. One case may infect a whole herd, or distribute the germs of disease over your pastures. Rely on

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

to stamp out the pest as soon as it appears. This remedy originated in

Prince Albert, N.W.T. It has cured thousands of cases, and is endorsed by the leading ranchers and shippers of Canada.

DON'T LOSE TIME OR WASTE MONEY

The success of FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE has led to numerous imitations. Do not be imposed on by them. The labels and circulars can be imitated, but the Cures cannot. Get the genuine, and be sure of results. Money promptly refunded if the remedy ever fails.

PRICE \$2 a Bottle.

Can be sent anywhere by mail.

FREE—A concise, illustrated treatise on the origin and cure of Lump Jaw. Address:

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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Better than Klondyke Gold:
A GOOD PUMP

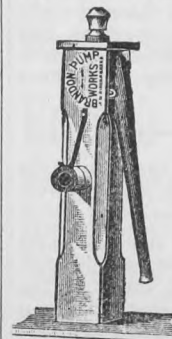
that will not freeze in winter.

We make a specialty of large Pumps for watering cattle—5-inch bore iron cylinder, porcelain lined.

All kinds of Pumps repaired. Office and Factory, Ninth St., opposite Northern Pacific Station.

Address—H. CATER,
Brandon, Man.
Write for Prices.

Agent for Myer's Pumps with brass lined cylinders and glass valve seats.



Swelled Leg.

G. B., Stonewall, Man.: "Would you kindly let me know through the columns of your valuable paper a cure for the following case: A colt, nearly three years old, with left hind leg swelled from the knee down. It swelled up last winter when the colt was put in the stable, after running on the grass all summer. The colt was put in the stable, let out to water and put back at once. When the leg swelled up first it broke out in two places. We bandaged it and washed it with carbolic water, until it healed. He was fed a dessert spoonful of resin in his feed every night. He was fed bran last winter; this winter we are feeding him half a gallon of chop three times a day and resin at nights. We are also working him, taking the manure away from the stables and going back and forth to town, but the swelling still remains. He is a hearty eater and drinker. Is it grease?"

Answer—This is not a "grease" leg at present, but a chronic swelled leg, and very apt to develop into "grease" at any time from want of exercise or from over-feeding. Give him, twice a day, a powder containing powdered veratrum album, 30 grains; iodide of potassium, 60 grains, and soda bicarb., 120 grains. Exercise every day and don't feed many oats. The removal of the swelling will be assisted by frequent bathing with hot water followed by brisk rubbing with a wisp of hay.

A Doubtful Case.

J. W., Penhold, Red Deer, Alta.: "I had a young heifer recently, and I would like very much to know what ailed her. It was a week ago that I noticed her ailing first; the weather had been remarkably mild, and after being fed and watered in the morning the cattle used to go and graze on the prairie the balance of the day, always getting a feed when they returned home. This day I noticed the young heifer did not go along with the rest. I am always very particular, and looked at her, but could not see anything wrong, so put her in the stable. She ate hay or green oats as if there was nothing the matter with her. The following morning I put her out again; she walked around, but aimlessly. I made another examination and found a skin growing over her eyeballs. I commenced treating her for her eyes, but she got totally blind in another day. I thought there was nothing serious, and kept washing her eyes with warm water. On the Saturday afternoon she refused her food; on Sunday morning she was lying down and would not get up. I concluded then that there was something else wrong, so I went and got the veterinarian. He did not understand the case, but thought it was some nervous complaint and gave her some medicine. She lingered until Tuesday, and in the meantime we were feeding her with hot gruel, oatmeal and linseed meal. On Tuesday night I turned her over to give her some powders, and as soon as I turned her she commenced to kick with the front and hind legs that were uppermost, and kept at that the whole night. Her breath came in short gasps, as if in agony. Towards daylight she lay weak, gasping and moaning, and I came to the conclusion she would not live many hours. I could not stand to see her in such pain, so I knocked her in the head. Did I do right? She is dead, but I would like very much to know what her trouble was. I skinned her and she was fat. I might say she lay for two days on one side before I turned her. Had that anything to do with her kicking after turning her?"

Answer—This is a peculiar case, and, without knowing more about it, I would be careful not to give a positive opinion as to the cause of death. That could have been ascertained at a post mortem examination, but as you say the weather was too cold,

the opportunity has been lost. There are some features in your account of the case which throw a little light on it. In the first place, the early symptoms, withdrawing from the herd, wandering aimlessly around, followed by the rapid loss of sight and general paralysis, point to a diseased condition of the central nervous system, the brain or its membranes. Next take the fact that you were feeding her with hot oatmeal gruel, presumably poured down her throat from a bottle while she was lying helpless. This kind of feeding is a very dangerous proceeding in cattle, for the reason that the gruel, or some of it, is almost certain to go the wrong way and get into the windpipe instead of the gullet. When a cow is on her feet the danger of this is not so great, for she can cough most of it up, but when the animal is down, anything like gruel flowing into the windpipe is certain to run down into the lungs and then plug up the air cells and set up a generally fatal inflammation. If this was the sequence of events in your cow it would explain the symptoms displayed when you turned her over. The undermost lung would then be brought to the top, and as this would be the one affected when the gruel flowed naturally to the lowest part, the change of position would immediately cause a difficulty in breathing. The healthy lung being on the underside could only be inflated with difficulty, and the discharge from the diseased one would gravitate into it, constantly adding to the trouble, hence the "breath coming in short gasps" and the continuous struggling. You did well to kill her. She could not have lived.

A Wounded Teat.

Geo. Parkinson, Roland, Man.: "Last summer a young cow cut one of her teats on a barbed wire in such a manner that the milk leaks out of a small hole in the side of the teat about midway of the length of it. If an incision were made with a sharp knife across the hole would it be likely to heal so as to stop the leaking? If so, about how deep should the incision be made?"

Answer—You will find it difficult, if not impossible, to cure the wound while the cow is milking, and enlarging the opening in the way you suggest would not help in any way. The best plan is to wait until lactation ceases, and then, after freshening the edges of the wound by cutting a little away with a sharp knife, bring them together with a stitch. At present the milk can be prevented from escaping by carefully drying the teat and then painting collodion over the hole. This will have to be repeated frequently, as the milk will gradually loosen it.

Swelled Leg.

Subscriber, Moffat: "Mare 7 years old. About last September swelled in left hind leg about three times ordinary size; went away in about ten days; leg swelled a little when standing in stable over night; went away when she started to work. About two months ago took load to town; seemed all right going in. When she started for home she was very lame on same leg. Next day leg swelled twice ordinary size, also left side of udder, swelling since gone out of udder and leg, except at hock joint; swelled more inside of leg than outside. Swelling very hard, keeps leg drawn slightly under her. In first case bathed leg with hot water and kept it bandaged. In second case bathed leg and rubbed with embrocation. I am now using tincture of iodine on hock joint. Mare has not had foal for 3 years. What treatment would you advise?"

Answer—If the swelling is not hot and painful and confined chiefly to the inside of the hock, you should blister it. One part of powdered cantharides mixed with six parts of lard makes a suitable blister. Clip

TEAM HARNESS

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\$28.00

Set 1½ in., through trace with chain end, felt back-band, concord hames, thong-stitched collars, very strong . .

\$26.00

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WE PAY CARRIAGE.

PEIRCE BROS.,

Cor. Market and King Sts., Winnipeg, Man

Lump Jaw CAN BE . . CURED

The spread of Lump Jaw among the herds of the Territories has caused the introduction of numerous cures—most of them have proven failures. We have profited by the failures, because we experimented long and carefully before we decided to bring

MITCHELL'S Anti-Lump Jaw

before the farmers and cattle breeders. We have proven it a cure and leaves no visible trace of the disease.

We will absolutely guarantee it to cure all cases.

If it fails, we will return the money to the purchaser.

PRICE, \$2.00

Post-paid to any address. Send for descriptive booklet and treatise on Lump Jaw FREE for the asking.

W. J. MITCHELL & CO.

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PRINCE ALBERT, WINNIPEG, N.W.T. MAN.



FREE.

We give this fine Watch with a chain and charm for selling 2 dozen packets of our exquisite Perfume at 10 cents each, or a lady's Watch and guard for selling 3 dozen. **No Money Required.** You run no risk. Write and we will send the Perfume postpaid and our Premium List. Sell the Perfume, return the money, and your Watch will be forwarded at once, all charges paid. Unsold Perfume may be returned. Hundreds have already earned valuable Watches selling our goods, why not you? Mention this paper when writing.

The Home Specialty Co.
TORONTO, ONT.

BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS

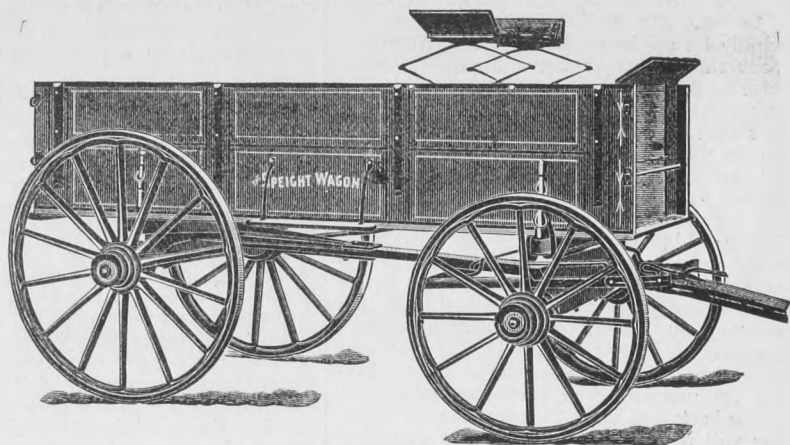
THE STAR RIVETER

For MENDING HARNESS, BELTING, etc. Indispensable to Farmers, Liverymen and Threshermen. **STAR RIVETER** complete, with 50 tubular rivets, \$1.00. Best selling article ever introduced. Agents write for special prices and territory.

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SUPERIORITY,
PERFECTION,
EASY RUNNING,
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GOOD MATERIAL,
HIGH-CLASS WORKMANSHIP,
 together with years of satisfactory use by
CANADIANS accounts for the greater
DEMAND than ever for
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WAGON.

If you have no dealer convenient, write directly to us for information.



THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.

Dealers should write us for Catalogue and Prices.

off the hair and rub in well for ten minutes. After twenty-four hours wash it off and smear lard over the part. Avoid high feeding and try to give exercise of some kind every day.

Skin Disease.

M. McKenzie, Oakbank: "What shall I do for a horse that is much troubled with some skin disease? He has had it for over a year. I sent him to a veterinarian last winter, who said it was eczema, but his prescription did no good. The horse otherwise is lively and healthy and able for his day's work, but hindered from feeding by scratching. Can see nothing to cause it—neither lice nor scales. Big patches of skin are quite bare. The other horses are not in the least affected by it. Would it be safe to wash with any of the non-poisonous sheep dips and cattle washes so much advertised in your paper? He is subject to sore shoulder when first yoked after an idle spell."

Answer—This case will require internal as well as local treatment. Procure a pint of Fowler's Solution from your druggist, and give the horse a tablespoonful twice a day in his feed or water. After two days increase the dose to three times a day. Bathe the affected parts with creolin and water—one part creolin to thirty of water. Apply every day, except in very cold weather. As soon as mild weather sets in it would be wise to clip the horse.

A Question of Gait.

M. G.: "I should like to know your opinion as to whether it is easier on a saddle horse to lope or canter him, and occasionally allow to walk, or to keep him on a steady trot on a trip of say 10 miles, another of 26 miles, using a light stock saddle, and not rising in the stirrups."

Answer—A change of gait is a refreshing alternation for a horse on a long journey, and, provided the canter is at an easy pace, a horse should be fresher at the end of a trip made partly at a canter and partly at a walk, than after a steady trot of many miles. But this is supposing, of course, that either of the gaits is easy to the particular animal in question.

The third volume of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Book has been issued by the secretary of the association. It is a volume of over 300 pages and contains the record of 424 bulls and 699 cows, besides a list of transfers. The secretary is G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Large quantities of cattle were shipped into Kansas and the Indian Territory last fall to be wintered. Several of the holders are now clearing them out in a half-finished state owing to the want of corn and fodder to keep them on, and a good bit of money is being dropped over the business.

Live Stock Impounded.

Impounded.

Egypt, Man.—One small pony mare, color grey, two white feet. J. B. Wilson, 22, 17, 21W.

Estray.

Cannington Manor, Assa. — One bay horse, black points, white star on face, rope round neck; pony mare, black points; sorrel horse, star on face, hind legs white, branded E; light brown mare, hind legs white, stripe on face, in foal, halter on. Harry Cooke.

DeWinton, Alta.—One red-roan heifer, indistinct brand on left hip and another underneath. Hugh B. McNeil.

Edna, Alta.—One brown horse, one hind foot white, 900 lbs. David McGill.

High River, Alta.—One red 2-year-old heifer. C. C. Short.

Howard, Man.—One bay mare, rising 4, white stripe on face and two hind feet white; one bay horse, rising 3, white star on forehead. W. J. Ruller, 32, 25, 23.

Leduc, Alta.—One bay mare, branded double rowlock on left side below tail; one bay mare, branded X on left shoulder; one bay mare, branded H O on left shoulder; one horse, buckskin. H. McCallum.

Priddis, Alta.—One black polled heifer, branded running V on left ribs, bar on left hip. J. S. Hawkey.

Qu'Appelle, Assa.—One yearling heifer, white, red head. Mrs. Geo. Fisher.

South Edmonton, Alta.—One red muley steer, about 2 years old, piece out of right ear, no brand. W. H. Stephens.

Stony Plain, Alta.—One bay mare, weight 800 lbs., branded triangle on right thigh; one blue mare, weight 1,000 lbs., branded O on left thigh. H. Lehman.

White Sand, Assa.—One 4-year-old bay and strawberry mare, white feet and face. James Carson.

Willoughby, Sask.—One yearling steer, red and white, indistinct brand on right hip. Robert Tait.

Lost.

Rossette, Assa. — One large bay mare, white star on forehead and white fetlock, 6 years old. Samuel Roebuck.

The winners of the sewing machines in the Royal Crown Soap Co.'s competition for the week ending February 25th, are as follows: Winnipeg, Mrs. John T. Shaw, 594 Henry Ave.; Manitoba, J. P. O. Allaire, St. Boniface; Northwest Territories, Mrs. James Wilson, Calgary. The Royal Crown Soap Co. will continue this competition, giving away three machines each Monday until further notice.

SPRING WORK.

We have a full line of

**PLOWS, HARROWS,
SEEDERS, DISCS,
CULTIVATORS, &c., &c.**

They cost no more than others.
See them—compare with others.
We leave the result with you. A

STRAW CUTTER

might help out a small hay stack for spring work. We have them all prices.

Ask your local dealer
or write—

JOHN WATSON MFG. CO., Ltd.

134 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

THE SALT THAT SALTS

Costs no more than the salt that only half does the work that all salt is expected to do. Reason? All salt is not ALL salt!

WINDSOR SALT is nothing but absolutely pure, sifted, purified Salt Crystals.

**Progressive Grocers Sell
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THE WINDSOR SALT CO., Ltd.
WINDSOR, ONT.

PAUL SALA,

Importer and Dealer in the Best Standard Brands of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

Family and Country Trade a Speciality.

513 Main St., Winnipeg.



The Manitoba Poultry Show.

The third annual exhibition held by the association at Brandon from the 20th to the 23rd of February, was a decided success. Some fear was felt as to its success owing



Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel,

The property of T. H. Chambers, Brandon, scoring 91½ points at the Man. Poultry Show, 1899.

ing to this being the first attempt to hold it outside of Winnipeg, and the direct handling of it being in the hands of men more or less new to the work. There need be no fear in the future. While the number of birds shown was not as large as at the Winnipeg show of last year, yet, considering all things, the show was a very encouraging one. There were over 630 birds present, and there would undoubtedly have been more had it been known longer beforehand where the show was to be held.

The judge, F. H. Shellabarger, of West Liberty, Iowa, was much impressed with the quality of the birds shown, particularly with the White Leghorns and Wyandottes. Many birds of the former would win high places at any of the large American shows. His work as judge was carefully performed, and we think gave general satisfaction. There were, of course, some "kickers," perhaps with reason in one or two cases, but who ever saw all the exhibitors satisfied at any exhibition? The judge was much surprised to see so very few birds with frozen combs, considering the extremely low temperatures that had been reached this winter.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks were the class of the show, there being in all 67 birds present and hardly an inferior one in the lot. The birds were well-fitted and the competition in many cases exceedingly close, precedence being given frequently for extra weight, the scores being equal. It was no disgrace to be beaten. The highest scoring cockerel in the class (Grundy's) got nothing, not being shown singly but in a pen, the females of which did not score high enough to win.

White Plymouth Rocks, while not a large class, were very superior in quality, and that the scores were good may be known

from the fact that T.M. Percival was awarded the Lieut.-Governor's challenge cup and gold medal given for the highest scoring pen.

Wyandottes made a good showing. The white ones were extra good, and for plumage could not be beaten. The scores were high and competition close.

Golden Laced were a small class, but good, while the Silver Laced ones were a large class, one of the largest of the show. Competition was close, and in some cases where the score was alike extra weight got the prize. In fact, the judge remarked that throughout the show quite a number of birds suffered from underweight, particularly pullets and cockerels. The quality of the Silver Laced Wyandottes was superior to that of the average show.

Cochins were a small class, though there were some good birds among them. The females in the Partridge section showed considerable superiority in shape and coloring. Dark Brahmas were a small class, but the light ones were out in goodly numbers; competition close and the birds well-fitted. Langshans were somewhat scarce, but the first prize cock, the judge said, was seldom excelled. Javas were also a small class, but good. Exhibition Games made a fair showing, being represented by good specimens of nearly every kind.

Black Minorcas made a good showing, there being some 35 birds present. For the most part they were well conditioned, and showed good quality. White Minorcas were represented by only a few birds.

Next to the Barred Rocks the S. C. White Leghorns were the largest class and attracted considerable attention. They were shown in the pink of condition, notwithstanding the cold weather, which speaks well for Manitoba's climate and the ability of her breeders. Many birds in this class would win anywhere. The cock and hen owned by Geo. Wood, that won at Toronto in 1897, were first prize winners here again. Rose Combs, while not a large class, were a very strong one. The judge said that they were the best he had judged anywhere this winter. They were shown in the best of condition, the plumage was clean and mostly a pure white. The other classes of Leghorns were fair, and altogether they made a good showing.



1st Prize Light Brahma Cock,

The property of J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, Man.

Hamburgs were out in fair numbers; so also were the Bantams of various kinds. Turkeys were small in number, but good. Geese and ducks were small classes. Mr. Garside showed a nice pen of Pheasants that were much admired, so also was Mr. White's peacock. Pigeons and canaries were out in goodly numbers.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

50 pairs of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per pair. 100 pairs of young Bronze Turkeys, after Sept. 15, from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per pair. From prize stock. I also have young stock of different breeds for sale. Write.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS, which are made in the following sizes:

50 egg size,	\$12.50,	f.o.b. Quincy, Ill.
100 "	" 20.00,	" " "
200 "	" 23.75,	" " "
300 "	" 32.50,	" " "
400 "	" 42.50,	" " "

These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Headquarters for Thoroughbred Poultry of the following varieties:—Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Black Spanish, & B. P. Rocks. I have a fine lot of Leghorn Cockerels for sale, both single and rose comb, at reasonable prices, quality considered.

ADDRESS—GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P.O.,
Winnipeg, Man.

BUY WINTER LAYERS.

Light Brahmas and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

For want of room I have decided to sell all my LIGHT BRAHMAS, prize winners included. Young and old birds, single pairs or trios for sale from \$2.00 upwards. Eggs in season. My stock have won prizes at the leading shows in Canada.

E. R. COLLIER, Box 562, Winnipeg.

SPECIAL for this Month only. Ten May-hatched Black Minorca Pullets at \$1 each.

These are from our best birds, to make room for our Breeding Pens. Also 5 hens at \$2 and \$3 each. Our EGGS this season for setting will be from our high Scoring Birds. We had at the Brandon Show the highest-scoring Hens; did not show any male birds. 5 prizes out of 6 entries.

J. DENNER & SON, 295 Fountain St., Winnipeg

G. H. Grundy, Box 688,
Virden, Man.,
Breeder of

EXHIBITION BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES & B.R. GAME BANTAMS.

Choice Breeders for sale at \$1.50 and upwards Pairs, trios and pens mated not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you want the best at fair prices, write me. Buy a cockerel and improve your stock, I will give you good value. Eggs in season.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Winning at last Exhibition of Manitoba Poultry Association four firsts and two second prizes.

If you want good birds, write for prices.

S. B. BLACKHALL,
696 McMicken St., Winnipeg.

COCKERELS ! COCKERELS ! BUFF COCHINS.

Being overstocked I am prepared to sacrifice fifty splendid birds, including first prize winners at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, '98. Farmers and others wishing to increase size of next year's chickens cannot afford to miss this chance.

F. D. BLAKELY,
2304 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg

90 Varieties Choice Poultry. Eggs, Pigeons, German Hares. Described in a natural colored 60 page book, 10c. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa., U.S.A.

When writing, mention The Farmer.

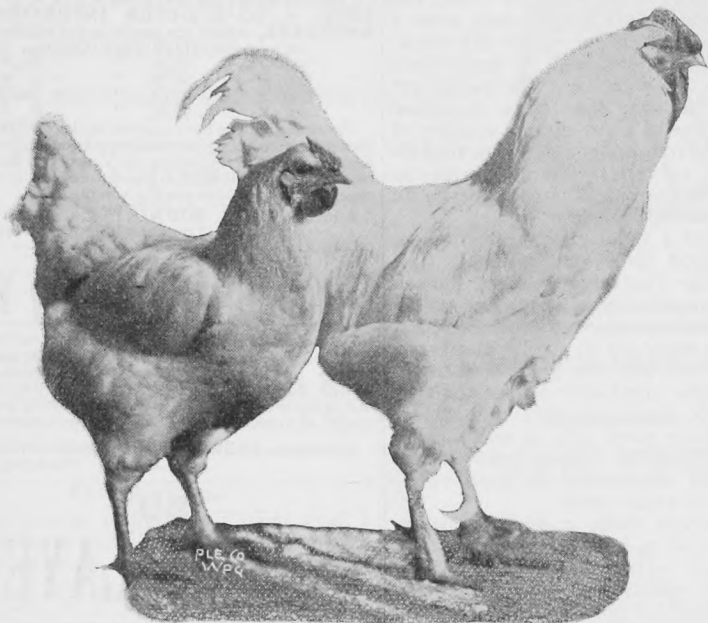
THE PRIZE LIST.

For the benefit of those who do not know we may say that all birds are scored according to fixed scales. A perfect bird would score 100 points, but they are not to be had, and one that scores 95 points is counted as being an exceedingly good one. To get first prize a bird must score 90

cival, 94½; 2 Mutter, 94½; Percival, 93½. Breeding pen, 1 Percival, 189 1-6.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Cock, 1 H. W. Balls, Portage la Prairie, 90. Hen, 1 Balls, 90½. Cockerel, 2 Balls, 89½. Pullet, 2 Balls, 89½; 3 Sheather, 89.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Cock, 1 S. J. Thompson, Carberry, 90½; 2 Grundy, 88.



White Wyandotte Cock and Pullet.

The property of John Kitson, Macdonald, Man. The cock headed the first prize breeding pen at the late show, score 93½; the pullet won first prize with a score of 94½ points.

points, 85 for second, and 80 for third place. The scores of the winners are given in the following list. The scores of breeding pens, three females and one male, are obtained by adding the average of the score made by the females to that of the male.

Light Brahmas—Cock, 1 J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, 91; 2 H. A. Chadwick, St. James, 90; 3 Higginbotham, 89½. Hen, 1 and 2 W. H. Garside, Brandon, 92½ and 91½; 3 Higginbotham, 88½. Cockerel, 2 and 3 Garside, 88½ and 86. Pullet, 1 Chadwick, 93½; 2 Garside, 90½; 3 Garside, 88½.

Dark Brahmas—Cock, 1 W. Mutter, Brandon, 90½. Hen, 2 and 3 Mutter, 89½ and 84½. Pullet, 2 and 3 Mutter, 87½ and 86.

Partridge Cochins—Cock, 1 A. E. Sheather, Brandon, 90½; 2 Chadwick, 90½; 3 W. Anderson, Brandon, 88½. Hen, 1 and 2 Chadwick, 92½ and 92½; 3 Anderson, 89. Cockerel, 1 Chadwick, 93; 2 and 3 Anderson, 88 and 87½. Pullet, 1 Chadwick, 93½; 2 Anderson, 93; 3 Sheather, 89. Breeding pen, 1 Sheather, 180.

Black Cochins—Cock, 1 Anderson, 90. Hen, 1 and 2 Anderson, 93½ and 93½.

Buff Cochins—Cockerel, 3 Anderson, 81. Pullet, 2 Anderson, 87½.

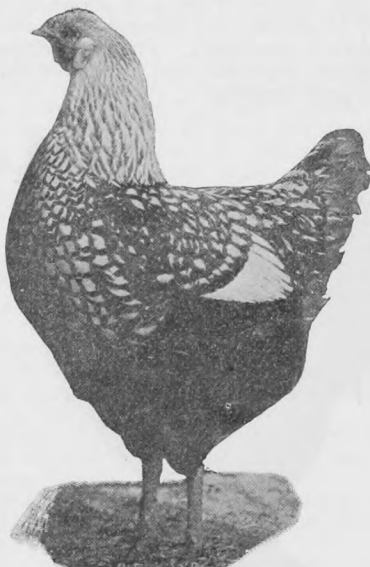
Black Langshans—Cock, 1 Chadwick, 94; 2 T. H. Chambers, Brandon, 91½. Hen, 1 Chadwick, 93½. Cockerel, 1 Chadwick, 93. Breeding pen, 1 W. Richardson, Brandon, 180 1-6.

Black Javas—Hen, 1 J. Kitson, Macdonald, 93. Pullet, 2 Kitson, 89. Breeding pen, 1 Kitson, 183 1-6.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cock, 1 W. Rutherford, Winnipeg, 91; 2 Chadwick, 90; 3 G. H. Grundy, Virden, 89. Hen, 1 Chadwick, 92½; 2 Chambers, 92; 3 Kitson, 91½. Cockerel, 1 Grundy, 91½; 2 A. J. Carter, Brandon, 91½; 3 Chadwick, 91. Pullet, 1 Chadwick, 92; 2 John Todd & Co., Winnipeg, 91½; 3 Grundy, 91½. Breeding pen, 1, Rutherford, 184 1-6; 2 Chambers, 182 2-3.

White Plymouth Rocks—Cock, 1 T. M. Percival, Brandon, 93. Hen, 1, 2 and 3, Percival, 94½, 93 and 92½. Cockerel, 1 Broughton, 93 2 Mutter, 91. Pullet, 1 Per-

Hen, 1 W. D. Lawrence, Gretna, 93; 2 Grundy, 92; 3 Carter, 91. Cockerel, 1 Chambers, 91½; 2 E. Broughton, Brandon, 91½; 3 Carter, 91. Pullet, 1 and 2, Chambers, 93 and 92; 3 Carter, 92. Breeding pen, 1 Grundy, 183 1-6; 2 Thompson, 178.



S. L. Wyandotte Pullet,

The property of T. H. Chambers, Brandon, and winner of 1st Prize (score 93); also winner of special prize for best S. L. Wyandotte pullet, at Man. Poultry Show, 1899.

Golden Laced Wyandottes—Cock, 1 T. Reid, Winnipeg, 93; 2 J. F. McLean, Brandon, 89½. Hen, 2 Reid, 89½. Cockerel, 2 Chambers, 89½. Pullet, 1 and 2, Reid, 91 and 89.

White Wyandottes—Cock, 1 Wood, 94; 2 Kitson, 93½. Hen, 1 Wood, 93½; 2 Balls, 91. Cockerel, 1 Garside, 91½; 2 and 3, Knowlton, 91 and 90½. Pullet, 1 Kitson,

THOS. H. CHAMBERS

Importer and breeder of

Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Black Hamburgs, S. L. Wyandottes, Cornish Indian Games, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.

Eggs \$2 per setting.

T. H. CHAMBERS, BRANDON, MAN.

The Reliable Poultry Yards,

12TH ST., BRANDON, MAN.

Importers and breeders of standard bred poultry.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

of the following varieties at \$1.50 per 13: L. Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, Indian Games, S. C. W. Leghorns, and Buff Pekin Bantams. All my prize-winners are in the above pens. Also Golden Pheasants but no eggs.

W. H. Garside, Mgr., Box 299.

J. TODD & CO.

Breeders of pure Stock in the following lines of Poultry:—

Barred and Buff P. Rocks. Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Black Langshans. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 26.

Stock for Sale. Will help customers to get any other Stock required.

J. TODD & CO., 457 Henry St., Wpg.

Standard-bred, Prize Winning

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,

Cockerels for sale from \$2 to \$4 each.

EGGS for Hatching, from pen No. 1 . . . \$2 for 13
No. 2 & 3 . . . \$1 for 13

For delivery after April 1st.

W. A. Pettit, Boyd Ave., Winnipeg.

HATCHING! HATCHING!

Eggs from high-scoring prize-winners at \$2 per 13. Partridge and Black Cochins, Houdan and Red Game Bantams. A splendid pair of Embden Geese for sale. A few choice Cochins cockerels and a few fine Pekin Bantams for sale cheap.

W. Anderson, Box 368, Brandon, Man.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY & PET STOCK.

Buff Rocks, S. C. Buff Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Cornish Indian Game, Black Red Game and Golden Seabright Bantams. Eggs from all of above stock at \$2 for 13. Also Pigeons—Black Fans, Black Carriers, Blue-pied Pouters, Short-faced Tumblers, Oriental Frills, Homers, Red and Black Jacobins, and Guinea Pigs.

H. W. Balls, Portage la Prairie, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 PER SETTING.

W. Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, B. Javas and S. C. W. Leghorns. Following are some of the winnings and scores made at Brandon, Feb., '99: 1st prizes for pens of W. Wyandottes and Black Javas; 1st for W. Wyandotte pullet, scoring 94½; and 2nd for cockerel, 93½; 3rd for B. P. Rock hen, 91½, and cockerel, 90½; S. C. W. Leghorn pullet, 94, and cockerel, 92½.—John Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

B. Plymouth Rocks.

When in need of Eggs for Hatching, don't forget that we can supply you with them at \$3 per 13, or \$5 per 26. Our 18th Annual Circular and Price List is free, and fully describes our stock. You have but to address me.—F. H. Shellabarger, Box 57, West Liberty, Iowa, U.S.A.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

HOUDANS ONLY.

The great French table fowl and egg producers. At Poultry Show, Brandon, Feb., 1899, won 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 1st Pen. Special best display. Numerous prizes won last five years. Eggs in season \$2 per setting. Choice stock for sale. Address—S. Wise, 633 Ross ave., Winnipeg, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Minorcas, S. L. Wyandottes, from prize-winning stock wherever shown, including Brandon, Feb., '99. Will also sell trio of L. Brahmas and S. L. Wyandotte cockerels.—E. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

94½; 2 Wood, 94; 3 Knowlton, 92½. Breeding pen, 1 Kitson, 186 2-3.

Buff Wyandottes—Cock, 2 F. W. Wahn, Gretna, 89. Cockerel, 2 and 3 F. G. McArthur, Winnipeg, 89½ and 89. Pullet, 1 and 2 McArthur, 90 and 88½.

Rose Combed White Leghorns—Cock, 1 George Wood, Winnipeg, 94; 2 Wood, 92½. Hen, 1 Wood, 92. Cockerel, 1 and 2 Wood, 94 and 94; 3 J. Knowlton, Brandon, 92½. Pullet, 1 and 2 Wood, 95 and 94; 3 Knowlton, 93. Breeding pen, 1 Wood, 188.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Cock, 1 and 2 Wood, 95½ and 94; 3 Broughton, 91. Hen, 1, 2 & 3 Wood, 95½ and 95½. Cockerel, 1, 2 and 3 Wood, 94½, 94½ and 94½. Pullet, 1 Garside, 95; 2 and 3 Wood, 95 and 95. Breeding pen, 1 Wood, 188 5-6; 2 J. A. Cummings, Brandon, 186 5-6.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Cock, 1 Anderson, 91. Pullet, 1 Carter, 93; 2 and 3 Balls, 90½ and 89½.

Buff Leghorns—Cockerel, 2 Balls, 87½. Pullet, 2 and 3 Balls, 89½ and 87½.

Black Spanish—Cock, 1 Wood, 95. Hen, 1, 2 and 3 Wood, 95, 94½ and 92½. Pullet, 1 and 2 Wood, 94 and 93½. Breeding pen, 1 Wood, 188½.

Indian Game—Cock, 1 Garside, 90½. Cockerel, 1 Garside, 92. Hen, 1 Chambers, 91½; 2 Balls, 90½; 3 Anderson, 89. Pullet, 1 and 2 Anderson, 91½ and 91½; 3 Garside, 91. Breeding pen, 1 Chambers, 180 1-6.

Black-Breasted Red Game—Cock, 1 J. A. Mullen, Cypress River, 93; 2 A. Porteous, Brandon, 92. Hen, 1 Mullen, 94; 2 and 3, Balls, 93½ and 93½. Cockerel, 1 Mullen, 92½. Pullet, 1 Balls, 94; 2 and 3 Mullen, 94 and 93½.

Brown-Breasted Red Game—Hen, 1 Mullen, 92½. Cockerel, 1 Mullen, 91½. Pullet, 1 Mullen, 91½.

Pit Game—Cockerel, 1 G. Treherne, Brandon, 91. Hen, 1 and 2 Anderson, 91. Pullet, 1 and 3 Treherne; 2 Anderson.

Golden Duckwing Game—Cock, 1 H. W. Balls, 94. Hen, 1 and 2 H. W. Balls, 94½ and 94½. Pullet, 1 Balls, 83½.

Pile Game—Hen, 1 J. Porteous, 92.

Silver Duckwing Game—Cockerel, 1 Porteous, Brandon, 91. Pullet, 1 Mullen, Cypress River, 94.

A. O. V. Game—Cockerel, 1 Mullen, Pullet, 3 Mullen.

Black Minorcas—Cock, 1 Reid, 92½. Hen, 1 and 2 Denner & Son, Winnipeg, 95½ and 94½; 3 Chambers, 93½. Cockerel, 1 Reid, 91. Pullet, 1 Reid, 94½; 2 and 3 Denner & Son, 94 and 93½. Breeding pen, 1 Reid, 186; 2 Denner & Son, 185 1-6.

White Minorcas—Hen, 1 Chambers, 91½.

White Crested Black Polish—Cock, 1 J. F. McLean, Brandon, 94½. Hen, 1 and 2 McLean, 94½ and 94; 3 Balls, 93. Pullet, 1 McLean, 93.

Silver Dorkings—Hen, 1 and 2 Mutter, 92 and 91½. Pullet, 1 Mutter, 94.

White Crested Polish—Cock, 1 Anderson, 92. Hen, 1 Anderson, 92.

Golden Polish—Hen, 1 Anderson, 91.

Bronze Turkeys—Cock, 2 J. Magwood, Brandon, 86. Hen, 1 T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, 91½; 2 Magwood, 86.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs—Cock, 1 McLean, 91; 2 Todd & Co., 90½. Hen, 1 Todd & Co., 91; 2 and 3 McLean, 91 and 90. Cockerel, 1 and 2 McLean, 92 and 90½. Pullet, 1 and 2 McLean, 91 and 90½.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Cock, 2 McLean, 89½. Hen, 1 Todd & Co., 93; 2 and 3, McLean, 92½ and 92. Pullet, 1 Todd & Co., 93½; 2 McLean, 93½; 3 Balls, 92. Cockerel, 2 Balls, 89½.

Black Hamburgs—Cock, 1 Chambers, 94½. Hen, 1 Chambers, 94. Cockerel, 1 Chambers, 90. Pullet, 1 and 2, Chambers, 93½. Breeding pen, 1 and 2 Chambers, 186 1-6 and 186 1-6.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs—Pullet, 1 and 2, M. & W. Cordingly, Winnipeg, 94½ and 93½. Breeding pen, M. & W. Cordingly, 185 2-3.

Houdans—Cock, 1 S. Wise, Winnipeg,

91½. Hen, 2 Anderson, 89½. Cockerel, 1 Wise, 90. Pullet, 1 Wise, 94½; 2 Anderson, 89. Breeding pen, 1 Wise, 182 2-3; 2 Anderson, 180 5-6.

BANTAMS.

Buff Pekin—Hen, 1 Garside, 92½; 2 E. W. White, Brandon, 90. Cockerel, 1 Garside, 90½; 2 Anderson, 89; 3 White, 87½. Pullet, 1 Sheather, 93½; 2 White, 93. Breeding pen, 1 Garside, 186 2-3.

Golden Seabright—Cock, 1 Balls, 91½; 2 Higginbotham, 91. Hen, 1 and 3, Higginbotham, 92½ and 92; 2, Balls, 92½.

Silver Seabright—Cock, 1 Chadwick, 91½; Hen, 1 Chadwick, 94½. Cockerel, 1 Chadwick, 93½. Pullet, 1 Chadwick, 94½.

Silver Duckwing—Hen, 1 Grundy, 93; 2 and 3 Anderson, 91 and 91.

Black R. Game—Cock, 1 Balls, 94. Hen, 1 Balls, 93½; 2 and 3 Anderson, 93½ and 87½. Cockerel, 1 Grundy, 93½. Pullet, 1 Anderson, 95; 2 Balls, 92½; 3 Grundy, 92½. Breeding pen, 1 Anderson, 177 5-6.

Rose C. B. Game—Cock, 1 Chadwick, 93½. Hen, 1 and 3, McLean, 94½ and 93½; 2 Chadwick, 94½. Cockerel, 1 McLean, 94½; 2 Chadwick, 94½. Pullet, 1 Chadwick, 95; 2 McLean, 94.

GEESSE.

Wild—1 and 2, J. P. Hannah, Brandon.

Embsen—1 old, 1 young, J. Kitson.

Chinese—1 young, J. W. Roberts.

DUCKS.

Rouen—Young, 1 Kitson.

Pekin—Young, 1 McLean.

Guinea Pigs—1 and 2, Balls.

Pheasants—1 Garside.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Governor-General's Cup and Gold Medal for the best breeding pen of American or Asiatic fowl—Percival, with a pen of white Plymouth Rocks.

E. L. Drewry's Challenge Cup and Gold Medal for three highest scoring males—Wood, with White Leghorns.

Campbell & Campbell, table for best display in Asiatic class—Chadwick.

D. A. Reesor's Cup for best display in American class—Kitson.

Mediterranean class—Wood, with White Leghorns.

Trotter & Trotter, goods, value, \$1.50, for best pair of geese—Kitson.

Murdoch Bros., mirror, for best display in French class—Wise.

E. Warner, special—McLean.

Thos. Chambers, pair Plymouth Rocks—Won by J. A. Mullen, Cypress River.

J. C. Harrison, pair of Indian Games—H. A. Chadwick.

Brandon Daily Sun, for heaviest bird in the show—Sheather.

E. H. White, pair of Belgian hares, value \$6, for highest scoring bird owned by a farmer—D. F. Loney, Brandon.

W. H. Garside, silverware, for best Silver Wyandotte pullets—Chambers.

W. Moon, \$1, for the best Golden Wyandottes, pullets—Reid.

R. J. Armstrong, clock, \$3, for best Buff Pekin cockerel and pullet—Garside.

W. H. Mallet, silverware, for best pair of pheasants—Garside.

S. Fenwick, for best display of Hamburgs—T. Chambers.

C. Gardiner, piano stool, for best male and three females in Plymouth Rocks—Rutherford.

Imperial Oil Company, ten gallons of oil, for best Hamburgs—Chambers.

A. J. Carter, setting of eggs, for best pair of Hamburgs—Chambers.

S. Lang, setting of eggs, for best pair of geese—Roberts.

Neumeyer, \$5, for four highest scoring birds—Wood.

The best legacy one can leave a son is a capacity for hard work, and a training which enables him to do well the kind of work he likes best.

The Nor'-West Farmer's Special Prizes for Poultry.

At a meeting of the poultry men at Brandon, held during the exhibition, a representative of The Nor'-West Farmer stated that the proprietors of that paper were prepared to offer two handsome ladies' gold watches as premiums at the next exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry Association. One for the pen of fowl making the highest score, the pen to consist of one male and three females; the second watch was to be awarded to the pen of turkeys making the highest score, the pen to consist of one male and two females. In each case the association was to offer a suitable second prize. The object in giving the prizes was to encourage poultry raising among farmers, and therefore competition would be restricted to members of the household of a farmer living upon and working a farm during 1899, and a subscriber of The Nor'-West Farmer. All birds must be hatched and grown in 1899. Competition open to Manitoba and the N. W. Territories. The offer was accepted, so we may count ourselves in for two prizes. All The Farmer wishes is that it will be right worthily won, and that it will bring out a large competition.

MAPLE GROVE POULTRY FARM,

ALLYN HOBSON, KILLARNEY, MAN.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and PEKIN DUCKS.

Settings of Eggs for spring hatching, \$1 for Rocks and \$1.50 for Ducks. Young cockerels for sale from \$1 up. All orders properly packed.

EGGS IN WINTER.

POULTRY SUPPLIES:

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A few fine PEKIN DUCKS for sale. Write for particulars. R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$2 for 13, from 1st

Prize stock in Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns. Also some Al S. L. Wyandotte stock for sale. A. J. Carter, Brandon, Man.



HOW TO START

in the POULTRY BUSINESS and how to make it a complete success is the theme of our POULTRY GUIDE. Tells all about poultry houses, how to build, cost, &c., and how to breed, feed and market fowls. Treats also of the famous

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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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PORTAGE BRANCH.—Portage la Prairie and intermediate points. Leave daily, except Sunday, 4.45 p.m. Arrive daily, except Sunday, 11.05 a.m.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.—Morris, Roland, Miami, Baldur, Belmont, Wawanesa, Brandon. Also Souris River Branch Belmont to Elgin. Leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10.40 a.m. Arrive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 3.05 p.m.

CHAS. S. FEE,

G. P. & T. A.,
St. Paul.

H. SWINFORD,

General Agent,
Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Write for our new Annual Announcement and College Journal.

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G. W. DONALD, Sec'y.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION TO Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

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All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the second issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid-up" to the end of 1899? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 6, 1899.

SOFT WHEAT AS SEED.

Repeated warnings have been given within the last few weeks against sowing wet wheat. These warnings are mainly based on the results from sowing similar seed in 1892. A great amount of such seed was then sown, owing to the high price of dry wheat. In The Nor'-West Farmer for March, 1893, John Williams, Melita, reported that the previous season he sowed ten acres with wheat a little damp but not heated at all. The half of it rotted in the ground. R. P. Roblin sowed 150 acres with seed, damp, but otherwise of good quality. It appeared to come up all right, but dwindled away, and he sowed very inferior wheat in its place that had been well saved. This made a late yield of excellent wheat. Many other experiences of the same kind are reported from Central Manitoba for the same year. If damp wheat, stored in bulk, gets time to heat or sour before put in the ground, no one could question that to sow it would be very imprudent, to say the least.

It must be confessed that tests made in our own office with wet wheat scarcely seem to support the experience reported by those who sowed it wet in 1892. A sample of the very best Red Fyfe was sown against wet wheat from Ninette, otherwise of good quality. The best sample made the best showing, but the product from the wet seed showed no lack of vitality. The test has been repeated without showing any special defect from using wet seed. If the plant has made good root and got three inches long in a fortnight at an inside temperature of 50 to 65 degrees, why should it fail or dwindle later on, if the season is at all genial?

But certainty is highly important in our short summer. If the raw seed is worth, say 30 cents a bushel, and prudence dictates that 2½ bushels of such seed ought to be sown to the acre, that amounts to 75c. an acre for seed, over which a shade of suspicion must always hang. The same acre would take 1½ bushels of the best seed, value 90c. to \$1. For so small a difference as 25c. an acre on the cost of seed is it prudent in any man to take the risk? We emphatically say "No." A very slight deficiency in the crop resulting from the use of this damp seed would be another point in favor of the sounder seed.

There is still one point more. Every farmer we have talked to says bluestoning soft seed is very likely to injure it to some extent. Bluestone, though not always necessary, is always a prudent precaution, but if through failure to bluestone a 20-bushel crop has to be sold for 5 or 10 cents a bushel below par on account of smut, the saving from the use of that soft seed has got another black eye. All things considered, the argument for the use of damp seed, even with every precaution taken from now till the middle of May against heating, seems to us almost untenable. What say you?

WINNIPEG'S MILK SUPPLY.

The recent disclosures regarding the condition of the dairy cows supplying the City of Winnipeg with milk are certainly alarming, and show that tuberculosis has a firm foothold in the city dairies. Recent tests indicate that about 40 per cent. of the cows tested are affected with the disease. This is a high percentage, and after two years of more or less systematic testing of the dairy cows of Winnipeg a better result would naturally be expected. But as a matter of fact the dairy by-law was essentially defective, and the system in vogue until recently has had no effect in controlling the disease and may probably have aided in its spread. Under the by-law no provision was made for the disposal of the cows that reacted, beyond requiring them to be separated from the healthy animals. No restriction was placed on the sale of these diseased animals. Dairymen sold them to the butchers, to farmers, and even to each other, without restraint.

As we pointed out a long time ago, such a system was certain to spread the disease among the farmers' herds in the vicinity of Winnipeg, and we called upon the authorities to put a stop to this pernicious traffic in diseased animals. They have now at last done so, and a dairyman can only dispose of a reacting cow with the permission of the veterinary inspector. But the damage that has been done will continue its evil effects for some time. The sources from which the dairymen obtained fresh cows have been polluted, and they will have no assurance, when buying untested cows, that they are healthy.

A second glaring defect in the by-law is the want of a section to compel the disinfection of stalls and stables occupied by diseased animals. Dairymen were permitted to replace the diseased cows with fresh ones without any precautions to destroy the germs of disease infecting the woodwork of floors, mangers and partitions, and the result has been a speedy infection of the fresh cows. When the test is re-applied after the lapse of six months or a year, the herd is found as badly diseased as ever. The dairyman, not discerning the true cause, blames the inspector for spreading the disease with his tuberculin, or his needle, or even by means of the thermometer, and have now appointed a committee to inspect the inspector!

The fault with the methods hitherto in use has been that they were not sufficiently comprehensive. The tuberculin test is the

most reliable method we have of diagnosing the disease, but it is only a means to an end, and without proper disinfection of premises and attention to other hygienic requirements such as light, ventilation and drainage of stables, will never be successfully used in eradicating tuberculosis.

THE SCISSORS EDITOR.

The scissors editor is a peculiar product of the age we live in. A raw practitioner in this line of newspaper work would, if he saw anything he thought good, run his scissors round it and as a rule give credit to the source from which he borrowed it. Sometimes, by way of variety, it is credited to "Ex.," a voluminous contributor to some papers. If the original source of his agricultural knowledge is a good way off he appropriates his matter without any hint of its real origin. It is a sort of Maverick, and he sticks his own brand on it. But the modern proficient is more dexterous. He has found out that articles on pruning peach trees or bananas won't go with shrewd Canadian farmers. To satisfy them he must cull from exchanges nearer home—the nearer the better for his purpose. At the same time any acknowledgement he does make of the half or three-quarter column of valuable matter he has scooped in with those scissors must be made in the most incidental way and where it will be least noticed. Here is a recent sample:—

"They were building up and increasing their herds, new breeders were constantly starting up; where were they to sell all their stock? It would all end in a smash some day, says The Nor'-West Farmer. The bottom was going to fall out of the cattle business, but he would be out of it before that day happened."

It would scarcely be inferred from this extract that the article in question was written by The Nor'-West Farmer expressly for the purpose of demonstrating that the farmer using this line of argument was very much in error. We are quite proud of the extent to which the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer are drawn upon by scissors' editors to fill the farming columns of patent insides and similar publications, but we would feel still more pleased if they would give us straight credit for what we provide, or at the very least try to avoid perplexing their readers by such ambiguous methods of quotation as make it appear as if we supported the very opinions we seek to denounce.

AN EXPERIMENT STATION ON THE FAIR GROUND.

South Edmonton has a very strong Agricultural Society and evidently a progressive one. At a recent meeting it was decided to hold a summer fair this year some time in the latter end of July. Action was taken along another line in which we see possibilities for great good. It was decided to petition the Territorial Government to start a small experimental station at Edmonton to conduct experiments suitable to that section of the country. To assist in this, the society offered the free use of their show grounds.

With government assistance, no doubt good work could be done. But failing to secure this assistance we can see no reason why the society could not carry on a certain amount of test work themselves. It need not be very extensive. Let the directors meet together and talk the matter over; they know what experiments they would like to see tried, draft a plan of them and submit it to Angus Mackay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, for criticism. We think a few useful tests could be carried on at small expense and would be a

drawing card at their exhibition in July. These suggestions might be taken up with profit by some of the larger local societies in other places.

—Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, the other day introduced, at Washington, an amendment to the U. S. tariff law providing that seed wheat from Manitoba and N. W. T. might be introduced into the States by farmers for their own use in lots not to exceed 500 bushels for one man in any one year. The senator is an old-timer in Dakota, and knows well the quality of our grain. This measure was passed, and we may count on a brisk demand for our No. 1 hard from our neighbors over the line.

Market Review.

In spite of complaints in some quarters the volume of business transacted continues to increase as the season advances. The prospects are good for greatly increased business in the mining regions in British Columbia. The large amount of building, improvement of the waterworks system and of the streets of Winnipeg means a good season's trade and plenty of work for everybody in the city, while the large increase of settlers will improve trade all round. The market for every kind of farm produce is practically stagnant. The daily fluctuations may be figured in half cents, and the volume of business done is merely nominal. This has perhaps been the dulllest week of the season for the grain trade. Bank managers are feeling uneasy about the condition of wheat and the prospects of so much tough wheat coming through in doubtful shape.

Wheat.

The market has within the last fortnight been fluctuating by half and quarter cents, and the volume of business done has been on an equally limited scale. On the world's markets even the little tendency to speculation there is has been held in check by uncertainty about the effect of the recent severe weather upon the winter wheat crop of the States. That crop covered a larger area than ever before, and up to the approach of severe weather looked excellent. No one can yet tell what effect the winter has had upon its condition, and till that is known with some degree of certainty speculation must stand still and real business be conducted on a hand-to-mouth basis the world over. At home this uncertainty is aggravated by the careful inspection being made of all wheat moving to Fort William. Wheat that was bought and stood in the local elevators as sound and dry is in great danger of going "tough" with the inspectors. The continuous severity of the weather prevents very ready certainty as to the exact situation, but the drying plants have all the work they can do already cut out for them. Cars are not abundant, and movement eastward is hampered from that cause.

A shade below 70c. at Fort William is the best that has been going for some days. Local markets run from 50c. to 54c.

Oats

Oats, if of good quality, will be in special request for seed. Feed quality may be rated from 27c. up, and 34c. for qualities fit for seed or milling may be taken as the Winnipeg rate. Choice samples will do still better as seed time gets nearer. For feed purposes the prudent use of wet wheat will help to make feed oats go further.

Barley.

Little business doing; 27c. for feed and 30c. for malting samples may be quoted.

Oatmeal.

Oatmeal is rising with the improved value of good oats, and 15c. per sack over last



CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

The Permanent Wall-Coating.
Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface.
Coat over coat can be applied.
No more washing or scraping of walls necessary.
Alabastine is The Sanitary Wall-Coating.
Displaces Kalsomines, which decay on the wall.
Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain Tinting.
Pleases Painters as well as the general public.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS bearing similar names.
Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere.

THE ALABASTINE CO'Y, LTD.

Sole Manufacturers, PARIS, ONT.

month's figures may be taken as the rate of the market.

Flour and Millfeed.

Flour and mill feeds of all sorts are about stagnant in price.

Flax.

Flax fit for seed is higher, supplies being scarce, and a prospect of better prices for next year's crop.

Hay.

Baled hay is quoted at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton on the track at Winnipeg.

Horses.

Quite a trade is being done in horses for farm work in the spring. Not for years have there been such numbers of horses brought in from Ontario and the U. S. Dealers are confident of a big business being done. Prices run from \$200 for good work horses to \$250, and occasionally \$300 for an extra heavy team. Grand's Repository, Toronto, report the sale of 48 horses at prices ranging from \$40 to \$225 each. One pair of 5 and 6-year-old geldings, workers, weighing 2,800 lbs., brought \$170; one brown gelding, 6 years, 1,600 lbs., brought \$135; 1 pair of 16-hand stylish goers, \$185; one pair roadsters, 15.1 hands, 5 years, \$135; one 7-year-old brown mare, 2:40 class, \$120; working mare, \$90; one black carriage mare, \$150; extra fine pair of mares, \$450; a high stepper, 15.2 hands \$175.

Cattle.

Stall fed good butchers' cattle are getting scarce and prices are looking up, 3½c to 4c. now being given for them. A few range cattle have been brought in, but they show a decided falling off in quality. Reports from the ranges state that while the cattle have lost considerable in flesh during the cold weather, the loss by death will not be as large as many supposed. The range cattle south of the line have suffered considerably and from Wyoming comes the report that the loss by death will be 3 or 4 per cent. unless by some accident that would cause a much larger loss, such as the smothering of 200 lambs in one bunch, as was reported from one place. The loss from now until spring may be much greater than usual on account of the very reduced state of the stock, owing to the long continued cold weather. Then, too, as females come nearer spring the foetus makes greater demands on them, and unless well looked after they are more apt to succumb to the wet and cold storms of spring. A late spring and another bad blizzard will cause great loss. Throughout the severe cold

cattle stood in sheltered places, and almost starved to death. Those who have large quantities of hay put up are now feeling the value of it.

The stocks of frozen beef are getting small in Winnipeg, and this will tend to increase the price of good butchers' cattle. The best frozen beef is quoted at 5½c.

Milch cows continue in good demand at from \$25 to \$40, according to quality.

Sheep.

Really none are being offered. Those who have them are holding in expectation of better prices when the supply of frozen mutton is used up.

Hogs.

Live hogs are still quoted at 4½c. for choice weights off the cars, but there are none offering. Ontario hogs are easier than when last reported, and they can be laid down in Winnipeg really cheaper than home-grown hogs. Manitoba dressed hogs bring from 5½c. to 6c., according to quality.

Creamery Butter.

There is no change in the market. Prices nominal at 22c. to 23c.

Dairy Butter.

The market continues easy. Choice pound prints may bring 18c., but the run of the market for rolls and prints is 15c. to 17c. Good tubs will bring about the same prices, still buyers are offering as low as 12½c.

Poultry.

Prices are good, as poultry is scarce. Live chickens bring 60c. to 70c., while dressed lots of good birds bring 10c. to 12c. readily. Turkeys, 10c. to 12c.; geese, 9c.; ducks, 10c.

Eggs.

Usually about this time eggs are beginning to drop. This year they are on the upward turn. Candled eggs bring 22c., while limed are worth 15c. to 16c. For held fresh eggs 20c. will be paid for the best quality. New laid eggs are scarce and only to be had in small quantities on the city market at from 35c. up.

Potatoes.

Market quiet at 40c.

Hides

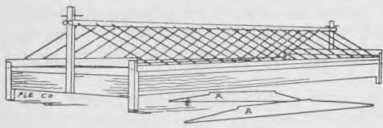
Market looking up a little. Hides are not coming in very fast. Inspected hides No. 1, 7c.; No. 2, 6c.; No. 3, 5c. Branded hides usually grade No. 2; bulls, No. 3. Kip, 6c. to 6½c.; calf, 8c. Sheepskins and lambskins, 40c. to 65c. Horse hides, 50c. to \$1 each.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

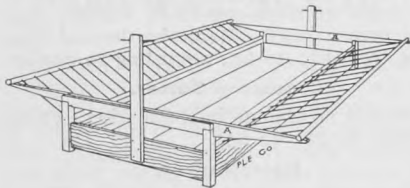
A Convenient Sheep Rack.

J. A. Kavanagh, Deloraine, sends us the following description of a convenient sheep rack, which can also be easily converted into a hay rack. He says: "Cut 1 shows a sheep manger that I have found useful in saving feed and in preventing dirt getting into the wool. The manger is the width of a wagon box, the sides are one foot deep and as long as you wish or the length of a suitable hay rack. The rungs are about two feet long and are eight inches apart in the clear, so that sheep can put their heads through and reach the centre and bottom. The ends of the lower timber or pole into



which the rungs fit should be cut away a little and rounded to fit loosely into $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch poles in the corner posts. In feeding, the pins in the end posts which hold the sides down are removed, the sides are thrown open and held in place by cords fastened to the centre posts.

"Cut 2 shows this manger used as a hay rack. The pieces marked A A fit in across the ends and are bolted to the uprights. They are long enough to carry the sides when thrown out. The centre is supported by a cross-bar underneath the sides similar to that under a wagon box; from



the ends of this cross-bar braces support the centre of the sides of the rack.

"If it is wanted as a manger only it may be built cheaply of straight round poles, by boring $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch holes in the corner posts and fitting the ends of the poles into them. The small rungs can be nailed on the top and clenched. A manger like this is suitable for calves, sheep, young cattle and colts, stock without horns and running loose. It can be converted into a rack for larger stock by fastening the sides in an upright position with a cross-piece at the ends fastened to the top of the centre posts."

Bordeaux Mixture for Rust.

Grain Grower, Oak River: "I have read more or less of late in regard to the Bordeaux mixture. Please let me know how it is made and applied, its uses, and whether it is better for rust-killing than bluestone? Would some of your readers who have used it please let us know the results?"

Answer—We are not aware that either Bordeaux mixture or bluestone are used to kill rust spores. Don't you mean smut? As rust develops from spores spread in the summer time and which fall upon the wheat when it is well grown, we cannot see how any treatment of the seed is going to affect

it. The Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving 4 lbs. of copper sulphate (bluestone) in a coal oil barrel half filled with water. In another vessel dissolve 4 lbs. of fresh lime in as many gallons of water, and add to the contents of the barrel. Fill up the barrel or make up to 50 gallons with water, and it is ready for use. It should be used soon after being prepared. We do not think, however, that you want any of it. If it is smut you wish to kill there is nothing better and simpler than bluestone. The Bordeaux mixture is spread as a fine spray on leaves of fruit trees and potato vines to destroy the spores of fungi which fall upon them and gain access to their tissues.

Barn and Stable.

W. G. R., Carberry, Man.—"In your issue of Feb. 6th is a communication from Oxbow respecting a stone stable with barn overhead. I think it difficult to give any idea of the probable cost, as the price of material differs according to locality. The cost of a carload of stone at Carberry is \$25, while at places west it can be had for hauling. I am in favor of an octagon or round barn for by this shape one has more floor space for the same length of wall or equal cost than by the ordinary shape. To give a comparison, take an octagon barn, 24 feet on each angle, which equals 24x8—192 feet of wall, or circumference and 58 feet in diameter, or a floor space of 2,700 square feet. Now, take the ordinary barn of 70x28, the length of wall is 196 feet around, with a floor space of 1,960 square feet; so that, considering the space the octagon is 20 per cent. cheaper or a saving of 700 square feet of floor room for same length of wall.

"The octagon in my opinion is also the most economical labor-saving stable, besides being easier ventilated and built; shorter timber can be used, and owing to its shape it will stand a storm that would blow the long barn off its foundation. There are many ways of laying out the stables, but give a man the floor space and he can generally plan it to suit his particular fancy. The precisely right arrangement of farm buildings is a matter of economy that deserves the most serious consideration of those concerned, and farmers who must do much moving about in the stable attending to milking and feeding, the disposal of manure, the care of calves, and other work which requires hundreds of steps every day during the year, know that a large amount of time may be lost by bad arrangement or gained by a wise one."

Canadian Incubators.

J. H., Elton, Man.: "Please give the address of a Canadian company manufacturing incubators, if any."

Answer—J. E. Meyer, Kossuth, Ont., and T. A. Willits, 514 Dundas Street, Toronto, Ont.

Sunday at the Industrial.

Jas. A. Mullen, Cypress River, objects to Sunday work in connection with the Industrial, and thinks that by prompt handling, stock trains could be loaded on Monday morning and the animals ready for judging on Tuesday. The judging is in his opinion far too slow, and if every one skipped around lively the show could be finished so that the stock could be re-shipped on Friday night. Economy of time and money and a quiet Sabbath are certainly desirable, but the Industrial is a rather big machine to drive at a fast gait. We fear little would be gained by trying to thrash out the question here.

USE ULRICH'S Ensilage Corn.

MAMMOTH WHITE
GIANT PROLIFIC
YELLOW DENT
IMPROVED LEAMING

E. R. ULRICH & SONS,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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Of Interest To Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

The patent has just been issued for an implement that will **effectually** remove scrub of all kinds, root and branch. It does not matter whether the top is on or off.

These **LAND SCRUBBERS** are made for either one or two teams, and are **guaranteed unbreakable** and will last a lifetime. They weigh from 45 to 50 lbs., and are made of the best sleigh shoe steel. The patentee has been working on this Scrubber for some years and it is now perfected. One man with one team of horses will pull as much scrub in one day as any five men will chop, and **will do it right**.

Correspondence solicited. All questions promptly answered.

Address—A. E. BROWN, Hamiota, Man.

READ WHAT IS SAID OF IT:—

The "Hamiota Hustler," of Oct. 25, 1898, says of this machine: "Mr. A. E. Brown gave a test exhibition of his Patent Land Scrubber on Friday afternoon last. About 100 farmers and others were present to see the Scrubber working, and the general expression of opinion was that 'It was just the thing for taking out scrub.' Clumps of willow scrub and poplar trees were taken out slick and clean with one team of horses. An implement of this kind will no doubt be appreciated by farmers who have land to clear of scrub. It certainly does the work well and is a great improvement on the old style of cutting out by hand."

HALLOCK'S SUCCESS Anti-Clog Weeder and Cultivator

This Implement is used largely on the American side on all kinds of crops after sowing to kill the small weeds as they start, and preserve moisture. A number were imported into Manitoba last year, and used very successfully on the grain and root crops, increasing the yield considerably. I used two last season, and was highly pleased with their work. Send to me for circulars with cuts, descriptions and price. **ORDER EARLY.**

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to be shipped in such a manner that they don't heat on the way, and therefore arrive in as good condition as they left the nursery. Sent in this manner as far as Port Saskatchewan, and successfully transplanted.

MAX D. MAJOR, Fern Point Fruit Farm, Winnipeg. Box 568.

WANTED. General and local Agents in every unrepresented county for a quick selling family medicine. Exclusive territory. No competition with druggists. Write at once for special terms—Herbaroot Medical Co., Montreal.

Canada Thistles.

C. W. Treford, Miami : "Would you let me know through your valuable paper how to kill Canadian thistles, as I have got a patch about two rods square. I cut them every year when they are in bloom and burn straw on them after harvest, but still they are spreading."

Answer—A small patch like that can be cleaned out by covering it with a foot or two of straw or manure for a full season. If you find your muck does not cover it completely, use more where it shows up. Burning is useless with thistles. Or, if you will begin in the spring and never let a thistle get more than two inches high all summer, you will find that four or five careful hoeings will kill out the patch by exhausting the store of plant food stored up in the underground stems.

Taxing Dogs.

A Macleod, Alta., correspondent writes : "Your correspondent who suggests a tax on dogs is right. That dogs do more damage than wolves there is no doubt. This district was pretty well filled up with mongrels before the railways came through ; now they are a perfect nuisance. Cattle that range near a trail have a pretty lively time of it, and frequently cases of abortion follow as a natural consequence. All farmers and ranchers should pay \$5 for every dog kept. Parties keeping sporting or pet dogs should pay \$10. Indians should pay \$10, if they wish to keep dogs, and should receive from the Government a chain, collar and brass tag for their tax. A printed list of all parties who had paid for dogs should be posted at every post office, and every one keeping a dog in his possession over a week should be fined \$25.00 and costs, the fine to be paid to the party who laid the information, and whose name should not be disclosed."

Small Fruits.

Beginner asks : "Would you kindly publish the names of say three or four of the hardiest and best varieties for Manitoba of red and black currants and gooseberries ? Also what is the best kind of rhubarb to grow in this country ?"

Answer — Mr. Bedford, a pretty safe guide, recommends Fay's Prolific in red, White Grape in white, Black Naples in black currants, and the Houghton in gooseberries. He also says the common sandhill gooseberry is well worth growing. A. P. Stevenson recommends (1) Raby Castle, (2) North Star, (3) Stewart's Seedling, all red ; White Grape in white, Black Naples in black currants, and Houghton in gooseberries. The best rhubarb was started near Stonewall, where it can be found yet. That and Victoria will fill the bill. All we have named are easily obtained and raised. Some good rhubarb can also be had from the Winnipeg gardeners.

Seed Wheat.

W. J. D., Crystal City, has tried his wheat for seed. It is a little damp. He blue-stoned it heavily, then sowed it in a shallow pail, where it got frozen two or three times and still grew. Such wheat must have a fair share of vitality, but it would be prudent to send a 3-lb. bag of it to the Ottawa experiment station for further test. Letters and samples addressed to Dr. Saunders, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are all carried post free. You may try it again at home, sowing twenty seeds of No. 1 hard good wheat in one end of a shallow box, and twenty of your own in the other end. The thing to be feared is that as warmer weather comes the damp grain will begin to sour and so produce a weaker plant. Write us after making your second test.

Moles or Gophers.

A correspondent from Pilot Mound writes us that he has trapped moles as mentioned in The Farmer on January 20th, but has had some difficulty in catching them, as the mole would bury the trap and fill up the space with earth. He finds it a better plan to slice parsnips (carrots or potatoes will do, but parsnips are better) and insert a small grain of strychnine in each piece ; 50 or 100 pieces can be prepared in a short time. Use a trowel to find the runs, and place a slice or two in each run ; close up and the poison does its work. The garden and fields infested by moles can be well cleaned by one application. Be careful with the strychnine. Use an old milk pan for holding the baits, and leave none around for domestic animals to eat. Place all in mole runs.

Without a Name.

We have received a communication from Pilot Mound, but no name is given, and therefore we cannot publish it. As stated in the note at the head of the Correspondence Column, the name of the writer must be given, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. We will not publish anonymous correspondence.

A Railroad Wanted—Prepare Horses for Spring.

Celer et Audax : "How can we get a railroad ? This is the question that has been troubling the settlers lying west of Hamiota. It is possible that others of your readers have been in similar straits, and have, through their actions succeeded in obtaining their object. If there are any such we would be glad to receive their suggestions. The Miniota Council are evidently going to leave no stone unturned, as we believe there have been several meetings on the subject, and they are endeavoring to obtain a charter for some bona fide company to run from Brandon in a northwesterly direction to Beulah. We suppose they are beginning to realize how useless it is to wait till the

Great Northwest Central railway is extended.

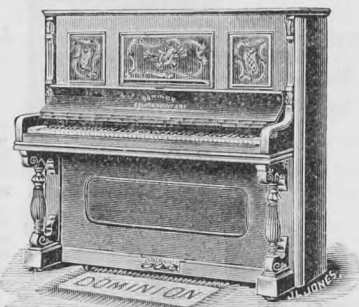
"Those farmers who have not got their horses in good shape should soon do so, as spring is rapidly approaching. Boiled barley, bran mash and flax seed boiled will help wonderfully. Do not neglect the grooming ; lots of cases of sickness among horses can be traced to neglect in keeping the hide loose and clean. It can't be pleasant to be driven till wet and then made to stand tied to a post at the store, etc., on cold days. I have noticed in many cases, when a farmer is a pure-bred cattle or hog raiser, his horses are more or less neglected. When Solomon said, "Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks and look well to thy herds," he did not add, "but let the horses rip." No ; he no doubt intended that they should all have a fair show. Regularity in feeding, sufficient hay and oats, lots of water and grooming—this is the secret of keeping horses in good shape."

Down on the Scrub.

G. S. is very much opposed to the scrub in all its forms and wants a tax of not less than \$20 a year on all sires that have no registered pedigree. And in cases where such a scrub gets at a good female her owner should have the right to sue for damages. He thinks, too, that a lien should be had on the calf for the services of the sire. We fear there are more laws on the statute book already than can be carried out, and this kind of legislation would add to the number. It is better to educate than to punish.

Nursing Calves for Profit.

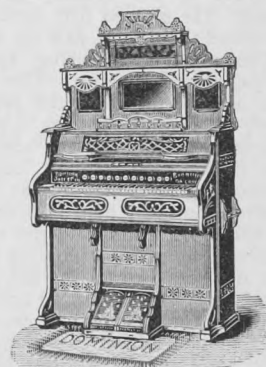
Chalmers Bros., Palmerston, Ont., think they can beat the Manitoba scrub with her four calves reported on in this paper some months ago. They have a half-bred Holstein cow, 15 years old, that calved April 1, 1898. They put a second calf along with her own, and the two sucked three months. Another pair was bought and suckled for three months, and failing to make a third pair, a single calf sucked three and a half

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Mention this paper.

R. H. PEEL, Box 553, WINNIPEG.

months, and she is now busy bringing up her sixth, all in a little more than a year. The cow has not been bred and may go on at the business a little longer. On Jan. 20 her first pair weighed 1,012 lbs., the second pair 780 lbs., and the fifth calf 302 lbs., making up a total value on the five of close on \$70.

Letter of Thanks.

Editor Nor'-West Farmer.

Will you allow me through your columns to thank the "Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders" for the honor they did me, in my absence, in electing me President of the Association, and to assure them my thanks would have been more sincere if they had conferred the honor on some one else. I am glad to know they had such a good meeting, and that the Association is in such a flourishing condition. I was greatly pleased with some of the papers read, particularly Mr. Glenie's. I always knew, if he could be induced to give us a paper, it would be a good one, and he has more than fulfilled my expectations. I would, however, suggest to him that he lose no time in beginning to prepare for the bright future he sees, by commencing at once to develop in his Holstein calves the habit of growing many tails, for I have no doubt by the time he has the habit firmly fixed there will be just such a demand for Holstein beef, "*with the tails on*," as he predicts, and that, then, these tails will be in demand as *ear marks* for a very superior quality of beef. Wishing your paper and the breeders every success.

Yours Truly,

WALTER LYNCH.

Westbourne, Man.

A Weedy Field—Pigweed Seed.

Old Subscriber, Medora: "What would you do with a field that had a very weedy crop on it last year?" It was summer-fallowed the year before, but the weeds almost smothered out the wheat. Are pigweed seeds any use for feed; if so, what is the best way to feed them?"

Answer—Ten years ago one of the best farmers in the country fallowed for pigweed. He plowed fifty acres, then harrowed more than once, saw no weeds and sowed to wheat next spring, an immense crop of pigweed following. The Farmer pointed out at the time that the proper course for such a case is to try and germinate as many as possible of the seeds shed last fall on the surface; don't bury them. Disc harrowing, or some similar form of surface cultivation, will help this very much. If it is proposed to fallow, the next point is to harrow every day's plowing the same day or the next to keep all the sap in the land that can be saved. To let 50 acres lie drying, as in the case referred to, was a fatal error. Not much rainfall in summer, and the result was that scarcely one of the seeds with which the land was saturated ever germinated. Land promptly harrowed and followed up, say fortnightly, with another round keeps damp, weeds begin to grow and are killed by the next round of the harrow. Unless the summer is more than usually rainy, if it is once allowed to dry, scarcely one weed will germinate, and next spring every seed starts. Usually they overgrow the wheat. By harrowing lightly before the wheat gets through most of these weeds will get killed. See Robt. Forke's experiences in this issue.

But fallowing is not needed after one wheat crop, and you may be wisest to plow later in spring and sow barley or oats. Barley grows faster in right weather than wheat or oats and crowds down the weeds. If you go back over the history of your fallowing two years ago it is likely you will see the reason of the failure to kill foul seeds which afterwards crowded down your wheat crop.

Pigweed seed, if boiled, makes splendid feed for horses or cattle, and unboiled for sheep. If a little bran or chop is put in the feed-box and the stuff poured over it, you will have a choice mess. See on page 52 of a late issue. It is said boiled pigweed is no good for pigs, but we want to see it tried.

Breaking Scrub Land.

A Would-be Farmer, Elm Creek, Man.: "I intend breaking a piece of land that was once covered with poplar and willow. It was burned over and now there is two years' growth of scrub from the roots. The soil is not heavy or wet—a black loam. Would like to have the experience of those who have broken similar land. When should breaking be done? Some advise me to break deep late in the season, without back-setting; others advise both breaking and backsetting. Which is right?"

Answer—We would say that even on such land there are considerable differences in the nature of the scrub, and the safest guide is the experience of good men who have done similar work in the same neighborhood. To break pretty deeply in the fall may be the safest course. One difficulty ahead is the quantity of roots that show up as a preventive to even seeding. If at all possible to break and backset is the best course. Failing that, deep plowing of narrow furrows is the best for getting out the roots. Will those who have already tackled scrub favor us with their views?

Building a Concrete House.

Norval B. Hager, Allanburg, Ontario, writes: "I notice in your Feb. 6th issue an inquiry from S. F. B., Seeburn, asking how concrete houses are built. In answer I have to say that I have often thought that if the farmers of Manitoba would use concrete in the erection of their farm buildings it would be a great saving in cost, as well as

providing far warmer, cheaper, and more durable buildings than either brick, stone or wood. I have built basements for barns dwelling houses, stores and factories out of concrete, some of them 36 feet high, and have never had a failure yet. I can refer to work that I have done in nearly every county in Ontario. In speaking of concrete I mean a mixture of hydraulic cement (not lime), gravel and broken stone. In order that your readers may compare the cost of a brick or stone house with a concrete one, I will give the cost of the walls of a concrete one built here in the County of Weland. Take a house 20x30x10 feet high, with cellar 6½ feet high, making in all walls 16½ feet high. This house would take: 66 bbls. cement, at \$1.10 \$72.60 41 days' labor, at \$1.25 51.25 61 yards of gravel and stone at 75c... 45.75

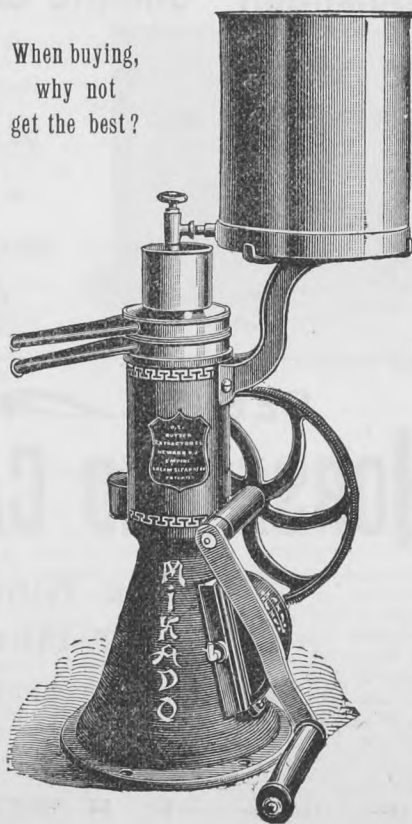
Making in all total cost for walls... \$169.60

To do this same work with stone would cost 25 per cent. more; to do it with brick would cost 50 per cent. more.

Now, as I am a practical mason, and have followed the trade for the last 23 years, and have been a contractor for 14 years, I know the cost of stone, brick and concrete, and that a building built of concrete is by far the cheapest, more durable and warmer than any other material that can be used. I know that it is well adapted for building basements for barns and dwelling houses in Manitoba, for a wall made of concrete properly put in will stand in any climate, no matter how cold. I shall just refer to one building I put up last summer at Grimsby, in the County of Lincoln, Ont., for J. W. VanDyke. It is 45x160x24 feet to plate, with gables 12 feet high. The walls in the first story are one foot thick; in second, 10 inches thick, and in the gables, 8 inches thick. The first floor is a concrete one, and the second is held up by trusses. There is not a post in the first story. The walls retain the weight of the second floor and roof. I was just 14½ days in building these walls.

MIKADO CREAM SEPARATORS

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get the best?



*Out of many testimonials received, the following have just come in —

Brightside Farm, Strathewen, P.O., Man.,
Feb. 25, 1899.

I wish to certify that I am thoroughly satisfied with the Mikado Cream Separator. I purchased it last summer, after a trial of two other much lauded machines, and I found the Mikado the easiest to operate, the easiest to clean, and by far the simplest and cleanest skimmer.

As to durability, I am satisfied that it will last as long as anyone can expect a machine to last; with the other machines the operator would soon wear out. My little boy of six can easily run the Mikado; a strong man would be required for one at least of its rivals.

HENRY NEWMARCH.

Any child can run the Mikado, and it has been run twice a day since I have had it.—H.N.

Woodlands, Man., Feb., 1899.

In answer to your enquiry as to how I like the Mikado Separator, I would say if they are all like the one I got they are just the thing.

We tried 100 lbs. of milk by the gravity process, and received 8¼ lbs. of butter; then I weighed 100 lbs. of milk and put it through the Mikado Hand Separator, and received 4¼ lbs. of butter, a gain of 1½ lbs. of butter.

They are very easily cleaned, and make less noise than the —

Yours truly, Mrs. GEO. BROADFOOT.

Mrs. Broadfoot gives the name of another Separator, but we have omitted it.

**MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR AND
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I used hydraulic cement, manufactured by the Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ont., and made the concrete 6 of gravel to 1 of cement, and Mr. VanDyke says he made a saving of \$1,100 by using concrete instead of stone or brick. I may say that this building is used for an evaporator in summer and fall and as a skating ring in winter. I intended to give an idea how concrete should be made, and how to build walls, but as I am taking up too much space in your valuable paper, I shall deal with that in a future letter."

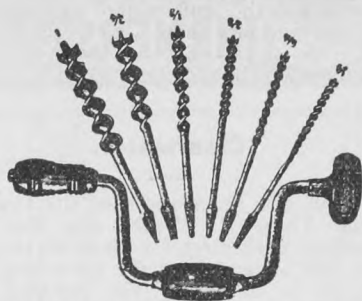
Wheat and Weeds—Tree Growing.

Enquirer, Grenfell, writes: "I would like to get your opinion as to the best method to be employed to get a crop off a piece of old land which was well fallowed in '97—by one good deep plowing and surface cultivation during the season—but the season being very dry all the seeds failed to germinate. Wheat was put on last year and was well harrowed twice, which killed two crops of weeds—most fat hen burr weed. A severe frost cut down the wheat; another crop of weeds started with the wheat. Hot winds came along before any rain and completely checked the wheat, which was in many places completely smothered, and although I cut the whole field, I only threshed a part. Now, the question is, Will it be best to drill in on the stubble and harrow to kill any weeds which may start from last year's seeds, or to plow and turn up countless millions of seeds which may be at present buried? As I understand a great many are similarly situated, a little discussion might throw some light on the subject. I will relate a little experience I had last year with fodder corn, which may be a warning to others who may attempt to grow it. I put in two acres with a drill, the drills about 20 inches apart. In due time it came up, but being exceptionally busy, I did not go to see it every day. When in a few days I did go I found that the gophers or birds, or both, had followed the drills and pulled up every kernel, and that was the last of my patch of fodder corn. If you want to grow corn, keep an eye on it every hour after it comes up. I notice in a recent issue an account of some man who has successfully grown Balm of Gileads by laying poles in the ground. Can you give me more particulars about growing trees in this way?"

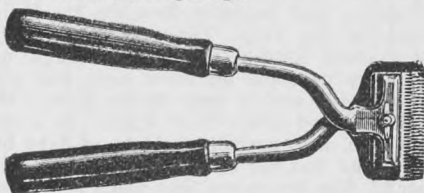
Answer—This is a pretty tough problem. The first point to be cleared up is the amount of bad seeds now on the surface. If the crop of weeds that started after the wheat was killed by the hot winds got time to ripen, which we understand it did, then the bulk of that bad seed is now ready to start with the first breath of spring. Suppose for a moment there should be a few warm, bright days in March and April. That is too early to sow wheat, but, if skilfully handled, the bulk of those foul seeds could be germinated by means of the harrow, with, if possible, the disc harrow to help. Two rounds of that early surface cultivation before grain seeding would clear off most of the seed now on the surface, and if the mould is not blown away would be useful in preparing the land for wheat.

If the spring is late we think the land ought to have shallow plowing, after which the seed should be drilled in and perhaps rolled as well—all on the same day. Round Grenfell one day's drying in the sun before seeding may mean a heavy loss. Should the spring be late it is usually pretty warm and grain will start quickly. Watch the field, and if weeds show ever so faintly, it may be best to harrow, even if the grain is not pointing through. A very light harrow is always best, and by one round before the wheat gets through and one after, the weeds will be kept down and the wheat be benefited. Drilling the seed two inches deep is always assumed as the best mode of seed-

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ing. Unless special vigilance and skill are used another poor crop smothered in weeds may be looked for. Wheat is the worst possible crop to fight weeds with, for it takes more warmth and moisture to make it grow than is necessary to weed growth. By letting the land lie till early May and seeding oats after shallow plowing, there might be less risk of the mould blowing away and more hope of defeating the weeds. Oats broadcasted then and plowed in shallow would be another course open to you, harrowing on the top after sowing, and again if weeds show, either before or after the grain is through the surface. These suggestions we confidently offer, and leave you to think over, so that you may decide when the time for action comes. Drop us a line after you have got to work telling what course you have followed. A very slight delay or error in judgment may defeat your purpose, even with fairly prudent planning.

It takes soil inclined to be moist to produce a hedge of Balm of Gilead from poles buried in the ground. The land ought to be worked the year before several inches deep to secure the texture and moist condition needed. By spreading manure on the surface, after covering and harrowing the ground, growth would be greatly encouraged. Lay the poles end to end in the bottom of a six-inch furrow.

The Wolf Pest.

We have more letters on the wolf pest than we can possibly find room for. G. S. points out that the pelt of a poisoned wolf can easily be known. Its color is always darker than if it had been killed by a trap.

An Oak Lake correspondent, who has had very heavy losses in poultry, and is deterred from keeping sheep by the prevalence of wolves, objects to taxing wolf hounds, but would tax all idle dogs.

Danger from Poisoned Baits.

John Parker, Souris, writes: "If any Manitoba farmer was to sit down and reflect for a few minutes on the possible consequences that might result to him and his from the reckless manner in which strychnine is handled in his community, he would, I believe, be appalled, and would conclude that all the wolf bounty and all the wheat in the world was not worth running such a risk for. The restrictions on the sale of

poisonous substances in other parts of the world are not aimed entirely at criminal misuse, but at careless misuse as well; and if we have not a criminal class we have our fair share of careless, happy-go-lucky people, as witness the number of men last year, and every year, who 'did not know it was loaded.' It is true the most of the strychnine used for poisoning wolves is bought under pretence of poisoning gophers, and therefore is paid for partly with non-resident's money, and we certainly delight in giving these parties a rap over the knuckles. But even this fails to tempt me to endorse the policy of setting out poisoned baits. Why not try some other and less dangerous method? So far as gophers are concerned my experience is that one fox terrier while simply playing round a work team in the field will clean off a half section in a single season. If each farmer had one of these little dogs, gophers would soon be exterminated in the thickly settled parts of the country where the use of poison is especially dangerous. It is not much more than a year since I found an Indian bearing off in triumph a leg of a horse which had been poisoned and set out as a bait for wolves, and which he proposed to use as food for himself and his friends. It was with great difficulty I made him relinquish this dainty morsel, which I subsequently destroyed. I have lost valuable dogs through the careless use of gopher poison, and I feel very strongly on the subject. This, Mr. Editor, must be my excuse for troubling you with such a long letter."

How to Seed.

A. J. Cotton, Treherne, writes: "In reply to 'Greenhorn,' in your issue of Feb. 6, on 'How to Seed,' I may say that for wheat I would harrow the backsetting that is plowed in the fall at least seven times before seeding. If that is not enough, harrow until a good seed-bed is formed; then sow, east and west, with a superior press drill. If you have not this make, use any good reliable shoe drill. Sow 1½ bushels of good sound wheat, well cleaned and free from any noxious weeds. Plant about 1½ inches deep; then give one stroke with a light harrow after seeding the same way it is drilled. I would sow wheat on the spring plowing as follows: Plow at least four inches, if new land; if old, about six inches deep. Harrow, as fast as plowed,

three times. As soon as you have a few acres plowed sow while the moisture is in the ground, and give stroke of light harrow after drill. For oats I would plow about four inches deep, harrow over three times. *Do not let any plowing stand over night without harrowing.* Sow two bushels of good seed to each acre; give one stroke of harrow after drill; then, if the surface is dry enough, roll it at once. For barley do the same as for oats, but sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of good seed. Bluestone all seed."

Note.—The name of A. J. Cotton is a guarantee for sound experience in wheat farming. On the first point we understand Mr. Cotton to mean that last fall the back-setting should have been frequently harrowed so as to ensure a fine tilth, and the better this part of the work is done the greater will be the certainty of a good yield. The risk of spring harrowing when seeding is that the fine mould will blow off. Is Mr. Cotton's land much exposed, and does he find the Superior press drill the best safeguard against blowing?

Hair in Plaster.

J. W. S., Tiger Hills, Treherne, Man.: "I am about erecting a frame house on my farm, and should be much obliged if you will give me, through the medium of your valuable paper, the best proportions for mixing the hair, sand and lime for the mortar for plastering the inside walls. Is it necessary to put hair in it at all?"

Answer—There is no class of work at which an amateur cuts so poor a figure as the plastering of a dwelling house, and, if he can at all manage it, this enquirer should secure the help of a regular plasterer. The difference between his work and the most skilful amateur can only be estimated by seeing the results. Use dry, well seasoned lath. Raw stuff shrinks and the rivets break or get loose. Hair should be used even when plastering on a stone or brick wall, and for lath work a fair quantity, well mixed in is indispensable. The writer has been fairly successful as an amateur plasterer, and knows what he is talking about. *Don't* try it.

Good Shorthorn Grades.

W. J. F., Boissevain: "Seeing an article in your issue of Jan. 20th, entitled 'Good Butter Yields,' I thought I could compare very favorably with results reported. We have two cows, 3 years old, which dropped their first calves on July 25th and August 2nd, 1898, and we allowed the calves to suck until five or six weeks old. From September 18th to February 24th we churned 317 lbs. of butter and are still making over 12 lbs. a week. The two cows give about ten quarts of milk twice a day. We feed three oat sheaves to each cow, a slop of frozen wheat chop, about two quarts, and a little oat straw per day. I find the oat sheaves make very rich milk. During real cold weather I carry each cow about three patent pails, of water, and do not let them out to drink. This, I think, is a very fair record for heifers. I expect they will do a great deal better next year. They are good-sized Shorthorn grades."

Subscriber, Lyonshall, wants to hear of a fine, quiet yoke of oxen which are now getting scarce here. We think they might be got among the Mennonites. Who can tell us definitely?

J. J. M., Boissevain, Man.: "My 4-year-old stock bull has worn the grip out of his nose. Will it be safe to pierce his nose through the other way, up and down? Can any one suggest a method of handling him?"

Answer—We can see no objection to piercing his nose "up and down."



Clearwater.

About two miles south of the town we found Thos. H. Webb, who has been breeding Berkshires for about three years, and, like a number of the other hog raisers, he is extending his business. His boar, "Model Lee" (5723) is a nine months old animal, bred by Geo. Green, Fairview, Ontario, and recently brought to Manitoba by the Hon. Thos. Greenway. He is a good long-sided fellow, though not so large as some we have seen, but with good bone and a very thrifty look. His oldest brood sow, "May Lady," is a very fine one, with perfect marking, is deep bodied, and has the true Berkshire ham and back. She has taken first place at a number of the local shows and is just in nice breeding shape. "Emily May" is a nine months old sow, a very even, smooth pig, and one of great promise. Two of the sisters of this pig are amongst the number recently purchased by Mr. Webb from the Prairie Home Farm. But probably the prettiest sow of the lot is "Mayflower," farrowed last autumn. This little sow is a perfect picture and we think will develop into something choice. In fact the whole lot of pigs are good and when the owner builds his contemplated new pigery he should have quite a nice business.

S. G. Robinson, two miles east of Clearwater, also keeps a number of Berkshires of a very good stamp. His three year old boar and some of his sows are quite creditable animals.

North of Clearwater a couple of miles is P. B. McLaren, whose Oxford Down flock has been pretty well known in the Winnipeg show ring for a good many years. Mr. McLaren has about 30 head of sheep—mostly pure bred Oxford Downs—and it is not difficult to pick out some pretty fine specimens from amongst his flock. He has, however, suffered so much from the ravages of the "unspeakable" wolf that he has become pretty well discouraged. He estimates that he has lost nearly thirty head during the past year, and in 1898 was able to raise only three ewe lambs. The loss, too, is not confined to the number taken or bitten by the brutes, but the whole herd are kept in such a continual state of timidity that he has found them harder to keep in flesh. Having raised sheep in Manitoba for many years, and being a great lover of the woolly creatures, Mr. McLaren is loath to reduce his flock, but is finding it more and more difficult to keep sheep except at a direct loss.

Cartwright, Mather and Holmfield

Perhaps the warmest question about Cartwright this season is that of wheat shipping. On the evening of the 17th February a meeting under the joint auspices of the Agricultural Society and the Farmers' Institute was held to lay before Mr. Richardson, M. P., the grievances which had been experienced in order to more thoroughly enable him to secure favorable legislation in regard to elevator and shipping privileges. If all that was said at the meeting was true, the farmers about Cartwright have had a rather hard row to hoe. The markets at Mather and Holmfield, each comparatively insignificant points, have been so much more satisfactory that a great deal of the grain

which would naturally have come to Cartwright has been hauled to these other places.

At Mather the farmers have put up a farmers' elevator the past season, which, so far, has been quite a success. Probably a few figures and facts may be of interest and profit. The elevator has a capacity of 32,000 bushels, is provided with 16 bins, and cost \$4,900. The stock, which has all been subscribed, was limited to \$3,000, and was divided into shares of \$15. No more than seven shares can be owned by any one party, and the promoters have been careful to confine the stock to farmers alone. One hopper is used, and all grain is cleaned before weighing. The cleaner has a capacity of 850 bushels per hour. Small weed seeds are cleaned from the screenings, and small wheat, and anything which is of feeding value and does not contain foul weed seeds, is returned to the farmer. A chopper is provided and these may be ground before being taken away. Up to the middle of February there had been handled about 50,000 bushels, and the anticipated earnings of the elevator were about \$1,000, or about \$300 or \$400 over and above all running expenses. Nine of the farmers constitute the local board of directors, with John Lawrence as president, and J. W. Daly as secretary-treasurer. So far, the institution has been a business success and a boon to the district.

Why does not Cartwright build an elevator, too? That is the question which does not seem to be answerable. If they are submitting to one-half the indignities about which complaint is made—and no doubt there is plenty of room for improvement—then this seems the most direct way of getting redress. Are they afraid that the other elevators will compete, and they will not handle enough grain to make the elevator pay? Why, if the price is raised one cent per bushel they do not need to care if their elevator never handles a single bushel. They will have had ample satisfaction, and make money besides. The enterprise which "does it," rather than spends its breath in complaint, is what we like to see among the farmers. What we have said about this place holds good with some others also.

North of Cartwright and Holmfield we came across some pretty good pure-bred stock in the Shorthorn line. Four miles from the former place, and near "The Badger," is J. Stancombe, who has been into pure-breds about four or five years and has a few very nice ones. His roan bull, Roseberry, is a very straight, evenly balanced bull, with a fine front and noble head, and is a nice handler. He carries his width well down in the hind quarters, and is altogether a very well-made beast. A few good cows and heifers and some promising yearlings and calves make up the lot. A couple of young bulls of about a year old, a roan and red and white, are tidy young animals. Mr. Stancombe also has a few pure-bred Shropshire sheep and some Leicesters. He has been crossing these breeds and likes the cross very much. He has the old tale to tell about the ravages of wolves. In the line of pigs Mr. Stancombe uses the Yorkshire, and likes them well. He recently killed one at something over 9 months old which dressed 282 lbs. He has built a very neat concrete dairy, 12x15 feet, nicely finished, and well ventilated at either end, and is trying the experiment of keeping ice in the cellar under the dairy. There is no creamery in the district. About a dozen cows are kept. Mr. Stancombe says it will pay every farmer who is in the dairy business, as he is, and has some building stone, to put up a dairy, if possible.

R. M'Lennan's Herd.

About nine miles northeast of Holmfield we came to the farm of R. M'Lennan, of Maropano, who is well known as a breeder of high grade Shorthorns. On this farm,

out of a herd of 27 cattle, there is not one which is not pure-bred, and the herd, taken as a whole, is one of the best for its size we have seen in Manitoba. Every animal is a beast of merit. Mr. McLennan was an experienced breeder in Ontario before he came to Manitoba ten years ago, and he has shown ripe judgment born of experience in selecting and caring for his herd. Almost every one of our readers knows that he has recently purchased a high-priced yearling bull, Sir Colin Campbell, at Mr. Isaacs' sale at Markham, Ont. We had the pleasure of handling him and must say that this is really a handsome beast. He was bred by W. Anderson, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is a magnificent handler with a coat like velvet, a very fine head, a beautiful back and well-rounded hind quarters. Fourteen breeding cows are a lot of fine, roomy, well-made ones, with a few individuals very large. A number of them are from imported cows, and all have been selected with nice discrimination. Some of them show rather unusual milking powers. Some pretty roan heifers and five young bulls make up the young stock. The bulls are all good color and range in age from 6 to 13 months' old. To describe one of these bulls would be to describe them all, for one seldom sees an even lot, and, as the owner says, it is hard to tell which is the best. They are large for their age and all really meritorious animals, any one of which will make a good head for a herd. Mr. McLennan has a new barn, 54x30, put up by himself in 1808, which adds greatly to his stabling and is a great convenience.

W. MAXWELL'S STOCK.

A few miles from here is the farm of Wm. Maxwell, of Moropano, where we called to see a couple of stallions and a herd of Shorthorns. One of these stallions, Harry's Boy (5060), is an imported Clyde, bred by Robt. W. Foster, of Townhead, Scotland, and was sired by McGregor. He is a showy animal, with a magnificent front and splendid limbs, head and neck. His stock has taken a very great many prizes in the agricultural class at the local fairs. He is a horse of about 1,600 lbs. and took first prize himself as a yearling at the Dominion Exhibition in Sherbrooke, Que., at the time of importation. The other horse, Peter Sheridan, is a very neat trotting stallion, with a pedigree showing some pretty speedy animals from which to draw merit. He is a snug animal, with a fine glossy black coat and good action. Last spring Mr. Maxwell went east to Ontario and purchased a herd of about ten Shorthorn cows and heifers from Hugh Short, of Oustic; Robert Talbot, Everton, and John I. Hobson, Guelph. This was a pretty good start, as he has secured a nice lot of stuff, including Barmpton Hero and other good lines of blood. One of them, Rosy Lee, a 4-year-old, is an exceptionally nice one and took a number of firsts at Guelph. The herd took first place at a number of the local fairs.

W. MABON'S STOCK.

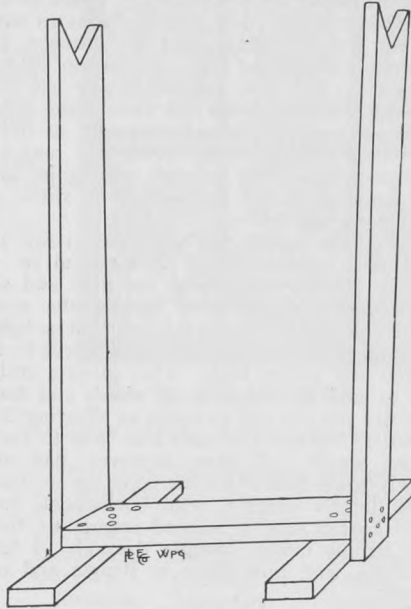
Near at hand W. Mabon, of Roseberry, has a few of the same class of stock. Royal Victor, a 2-year-old red bull, had been sold to Oliver Ellis, of Jumping Pond, Alberta. He is a young showy beast which should turn some good stock, but he is hardly so good a looker as Argyle Champion, an 11-months' old chap, a very fine, heavy, blocky calf, with good bone and broad, even back. Mr. Mabon is only a beginner in this line, but has had success so far and intends to extend his business as soon as possible.

S. Fletcher and Wm. Waldie are also owners of some nice animals of the same breed, and between these breeders the cattle in this district should soon develop a pretty good name for themselves.

There have been a number of new settlers locate in this district during the past year, and the improvements in buildings made by some of the farmers is very gratifying.

A Cheap Bag Holder.

A cheap and convenient bag holder may be made, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The device is so simple that anyone can see how it is made. It can be moved about and used anywhere, is strong and handy, and there are no royalties on it.



Anybody can make one. The upright boards should be seven inches wide and cut the length to suit your bags. Two scantlings with a plank nailed firmly across, as shown in illustration, are better as a base than a solid plank, as they adjust themselves more readily to any unevenness of the ground. The whole should be solidly

nailed or screwed together in such a way that the tops of the upright boards must be sprung together to receive the bag. The tops of these should be cut slightly V-shaped, as shown. The entire cost is about 15 or 20 cents. Make one.

R. Alston, of the Royal Greenhouses, Jubilee Nursery and Seed Establishment, Winnipeg, needs no introduction to the people of the west. His fine displays of flowers and the numerous prizes awarded his products at various shows throughout the west have made him well known. This, combined with reliable goods and honorable dealing, have built up a good business. Special pains are always taken to test everything sent out, and as most of the goods are his own raising, they can be depended upon. His catalogue contains a very full list of flower and garden seeds. Grains, grasses (including Brome and millets, mangels, turnips, corn and Dwarf Essex rape, for farm crops, are also handled. If you haven't received a catalogue, send for one. It will be worth the trouble.



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Which Penetrates anything plowable, and draws 50 to 75 lbs. lighter than other plows doing the same work.

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A powerful lifting spring makes raising the plow out of

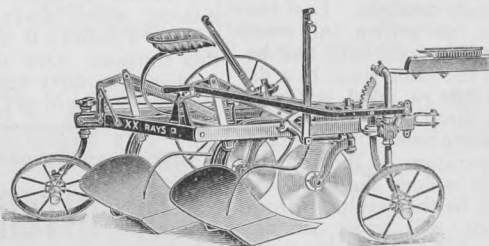
It is furnished with our patent SPRING CLAVIS, which eases the strain upon team and harness whenever the plow strikes an obstruction, and which gives a more even and therefore less fretting draft to the team at all times.

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the ground so easy that a 12 years old boy can easily operate it.

Fitted with our celebrated 'Garden City Clipper' bottoms they will scour in the most difficult soils.



Growing Brome Grass.

By F. W. Godsall, Pincher Creek, Alta.

As a result of your mention of my having threshed some Brome grass seed I have been overwhelmed with letters from all parts of Manitoba, the Territories, British Columbia, and Montana, U. S. A., asking for seed, and every mail brings more, showing the wide circulation of your paper and its advertising power. Nearly every letter is filled with inquiries about Brome—how, when, where, how much to sow, and a lot more questions which would keep me busy all winter to answer. But, rather than let my correspondents "go empty away," I will spend an afternoon in answering all their questions and any more I can think of, and send them to you for publication, and then direct my correspondents to your paper.

In doing this I do not set myself up as an authority on Brome grass, but only give the results of my experience and study of the subject, and I would earnestly refer all to: 1st. The Nor'-West Farmer, for which every farmer and stockman should subscribe, and then file it year by year with its index; last year's numbers will tell them all I can tell them about Brome grass. 2nd. The annual reports of the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, given gratis to all who send a letter (free by mail) to the director of the experimental farms, Ottawa; these make a valuable library of reference on all subjects connected with a farm. 3rd. To the managers of the experimental farms at Brandon (for Manitoba), and at Indian Head (for the Territories), who obligingly give information to inquirers. These farms are doing a splendid work for the country, and it is through them that Brome grass has been introduced into Canada. This fact alone, if they had done nothing else, would justify the expense. It is by these means that I have gained my knowledge, such as it is, of Brome grass, and much other useful farming information, and it is equally open and free to all, who had better go to the fountain-head rather than ask me for it second-hand.

Brome grass will grow on any land, dry and gravelly, rich and moist, and, I believe, even alkali; but, like everything else, the better the soil the better the crop, and the longer it is likely to last. One of its great virtues is that it stands drought. Last season my Brome was full grown and ready for hay on July 1st, after drought and before rain came. At the same time, in a dry season, or at any time, a good watering from an irrigation ditch will improve its growth, as has been proved. As regards cultivation and preparation of the soil, the more thoroughly this is done the better and more permanent will be the results. Brome spilled from wagons will grow amongst the prairie grass, and, harrowed in, would doubtless do better. Time may show that it will replace the native bunch grass; whether this is desirable or not depends on circumstances, but to get the best results I would recommend good land, well prepared, cropped two seasons with oats or other grain, and if manured so much the better. The very least I would do would be to break this spring, disc harrow the sod thoroughly and take off a crop of oats, cut green or ripe, and next year plow again, disc harrow, and sow Brome, if the field seems in pretty good shape. This is only

for those who are in a hurry. Another year's preparation would do better.

About 15 lbs. (1 bushel) of clean Brome seed per acre is enough. Some prefer less, and less will do; if sown thickly it may give quicker results, but will not last so long, as it gets thicker every year. I have always sown by hand, on a calm day, 2½ yards being the width of my throw. There is an American seeder now which claims to sow it, for which I understand W. Johnson, of Brandon, holds an agency, but no other seeder or drill has proved of any use for sowing Brome. I harrow once after sowing. It comes up disappointingly at first, and even the following spring one may be tempted to plow it up and sow again, but my experience has been—leave it alone, it will come out all right.

I find the spring the best time to sow it, and with grain. This is essential in a windy country to prevent the field and all from being blown away during the next twelvemonth. I would recommend a light seeding of oats, say 50 lbs., and to cut them green and rather high. This gives a stubble to hold the soil, cuts off weeds and does not dry out the soil so much as allowing the grain to ripen. The oats also help to keep down weeds. I have, however, had my newly-sown field of Brome come up so thick with lamb's quarter, wild buckwheat, and rose bushes that it seemed impossible that the Brome could struggle through. I left it alone, and now there is Brome and no weeds!

The amount of hay Brome gives per acre depends altogether on the soil, season, and the age of the grass. I have had pieces that would go four tons to the acre. On poor soil, in dry weather, an old field may give only a ton or less, though probably it may be full of seed. As regards quality, analysis at the experimental farm shows Brome to be the most nutritive of grasses, and this matters little whether it is cut early for hay, later for seed, or even after the seed is threshed out. I can say, from experience that all stock eat it up better than any other hay.

As it is the first green grass in the spring and the last in the fall, it is invaluable for milch cows, extending and increasing their milk. Nor, as far as I know, does it suffer at all from being browsed on by stock; after sowing in the spring mine has had stock running on it in the fall, with a good hay crop the following year. It is not till the year following sowing that it can be cut. It will then produce seed, but will not be at its best. On good soil it will probably give hay for three to five years, if the rainfall is favorable, but time and circumstances will show this better. The longer it remains in the soil the harder it will be to plow up, but it has been proved at the experimental farms that there is no difficulty whatever in getting rid of it.

I intend to experiment with it on fire-guards, where there are stock to keep it down. I believe it will prove excellent for this purpose. One correspondent says his field is very dirty and asks if it will do for Brome. I would say, get it as clean as you

can, the Brome will do the rest.

As regards threshing and cleaning the seed, I have not been asked about it, so will leave it alone.

It will, doubtless, prove wisest to plow up Brome as soon as ever it shows a falling off in the production of hay. It will be easier to plow then than if left too long, and it will itself prove a valuable manure to the soil, leaving a thoroughly clean field for grain for a year or two before it is again seeded. But even with Brome I recommend every pound of manure to be put on the land and not wasted, as is too often the case. I had tried every approved method of getting rid of weeds, but with little success till I tried Brome, and now Brome is boss.

If I had anything to say against Brome I would say it. Having sold all my seed to A. E. McKenzie & Co., Brandon, I would refer all my correspondents to them, who will supply it clean and in good shape, and I wish them success. Home grown seed has better germinating qualities than imported seed.

We have heard quite a number of complaints amongst the farmers that the severe weather of this winter has gone hard with the potato supply. It is too early as yet to ascertain to what extent damage has been done, but we hope it may not be heavy.

BRANDON & PORTAGE CENTRAL CREAMERIES
A CREAMERY AT EVERY VILLAGE. This may be all right at some time in the future, but while necessary development is being made, every farmer who ships cream to us from stations within 150 miles will receive the same price as those whose farms join a creamery. The uniform express rates (which we pay) are very favorable. We have operated creameries at or near Brandon during the past five seasons, and the fact that hundreds of farmers have sent us their cream year after year is the best of recommendations. We have succeeded in a difficult undertaking because we made ourselves familiar with every detail of the business and the requirements of the Western country. The net returns in cash are paid to patrons twice each month. For full particulars write, J. Bousfield & Co., proprietors, Brandon. Agents for Alexandria and Melotte Separators.

BROME GRASS SEED.

CHOICE HOME GROWN.

APPLY TO—

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COLD STORAGE

For Creameries, Dairymen and Butchers. References—C. C. McDonald, Dairy Inspector, and Ald. T. Cowan, Winnipeg. Prices given on application.

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Upon receipt of watch, one of our experts examines it; then we drop you a postcard stating what repairs are required and the cost. By the time we have received your remittance your watch has been repaired and regulated, and is ready to return. All work guaranteed.

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ALSTON'S GREAT FLOWER SEED COLLECTIONS

No. 4 COLLECTION.

Contains 40 packets of Flower Seeds for \$1.00.

Ageratum.	Clarkia.	Marigold.	Rocket.
Alyssum.	Dianthus.	Mignonette.	Salpiglossis.
Amaranthus	Eschscholtzia	Nasturtium	Sanvitalia.
Antirrhinum	Forget-me-not	Nigella.	Scabiosa.
Aster.	Gaillardia.	Pansy.	Sunflower.
Calliopsis.	Gilia.	Petunia.	Stock.
Candytuft.	Godetia.	Phlox.	Sweet Pea.
Celosia.	Ice Plant.	Poppy.	Sweet Wil'm
Chrysanthus	Larkspur.	Portulacca.	Verbena.
Vonvolvulus	Lobelia.	Ricinus.	Wallflower.



No. 5 COLLECTION

Contains 20 pkts. of Flower Seeds for 50c.

Amaranthus.	Convolvulus.	Marigold.
Antirrhinum.	Clarkia.	Mignonette.
Aster.	Dianthus.	Nasturtium.
Calliopsis.	Eschscholtzia.	Pansy.
Candytuft.	Gaillardia.	Petunia.
Chrysanthemum.	Godetia.	Poppy.
	Larkspur.	Sweet Peas.

No. 6 COLLECTION.

Contains 10 pkts. of Flower Seeds for 25c.

Asters.	Pansy.
Dianthus.	Poppy.
Morning Glory.	Phlox.
Mignonette.	Snapdragon.
Nasturtium.	Sweet Peas.

By putting these up complete, all ready for mailing, early in the season before our spring trade begins, we can do so at the lowest possible expense. Then there remains nothing to do but write the address of the customer, stamp and mail the package. This is a great saving of time to us, and we give our customers the benefit of it in the bargains on this page.

They are free by mail on receipt of price. Not subject to any discount.

Considering the extremely low rates, we cannot possibly permit any changes, and the varieties are of our own selection.

ALSTON'S GREAT GARDEN SEED COLLECTIONS.

No. 1 COLLECTION,

Contains 33 full-sized packets of the best Vegetable Seeds, sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one packet of Flower Seeds, which we will send prepaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States for the extremely low price of \$1.00.

Bean, Dwarf.	Citron.	Lettuce, late.	Pepper.	Squash.
Bean, pole.	Corn, Sweet.	Musk Melon.	Peas, early.	Spinach.
Beet, early.	Corn, field.	Water Melon.	Peas, late.	Turnip.
Cabbage, early.	Carrot.	Onion, Red.	Pumpkin.	Turnip, Swede.
Cabbage, late.	Cauliflower.	Onion, Yellow.	Radish, early.	Tomato.
Celery, early.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	Radish, late.	
Celery, late.	Lettuce, early.	Parsnip.	Salsify.	

And one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture.

No. 2 COLLECTION.

Contains 16 packets for 50 cents.

Bean, Dwarf.	Cucumber.	Musk Melon.	Peas.
Beet.	Cabbage.	Onion.	Radish.
Carrot.	Celery.	Parsnip.	Tomato.
Corn, sweet.	Lettuce.	Parsley.	Turnip.

And 1 packet Wild Flower Garden Seed Mixture.

No. 3 COLLECTION.

Contains 8 packets for 25 cents.

Beans.	Radish.
Beet.	Lettuce.
Carrot.	Cucumber.
Onion.	Peas.

See ALSTON'S GREAT

\$1 PLANT COLLECTIONS

On page 3 of Catalogue.

The above is a sample page of our 1899 Catalogue, which we will send free to any address for the asking.

RICHARD ALSTON,

ROYAL GREENHOUSES,
'UBILEE NURSERY AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Experiences of 1898.

A Paper read by Robert Forke, Pipestone, Man., before the Local Farmers' Institute.

The crop season of 1898 has, like the majority of our Manitoba seasons, been very full of experiences, and, as usual, we have had to pay for the experiences gained. In this paper I shall confine my remarks principally to what has occurred in this district. Spring work commenced about the 12th of April, the land being much dryer than is usually the case at that time. The last week of the month was very windy, and in some places was one continual sand storm, doing considerable damage to the young shoots of grain. Most of us at this time were building airy castles about the prices likely to be realized for the crop when secured, as wheat at the time selling for \$1.75 in Chicago. When we sowed it was \$1.30 at Pipestone; when we reaped it was from 50c. to 60c. Most of the wheat was sown during the month of April and oat seeding finished about the 21st of May. The first rain that fell came on the 25th of May, but was very light and did very little good, as the soil was now so dry. The spring of 1898 was one that demonstrates the value of the shoe drill. Where the grain had been put well down with the drill, it germinated; if too near the surface the grain remained quite hard. The result was that even the best of fields were patchy, and weeds in many cases seemed likely to get the upper hand of the crop; in some instances the crop was plowed under because smothered by weeds. When seeding the valley this year, we tried a different system than usual and the result was satisfactory. Other years we tried harrowing the land after the wheat was up. This did not work well on the valley soil. On other clay lands it may be all right, but with us it buried too much of the wheat. This year we harrowed the land at intervals after it was sown, until the wheat was coming up. At one harrowing the weeds were seen in millions. A hot sun and dry wind for a little while and they were seen no more. The crop was comparatively clean and yielded a little over 20 bushels per acre. The first rain of real value to the crops came on the 5th and 6th of June. This was none too soon, as the prospects were not at all bright. Some fields came on all right; for others the rain came too late, and weeds had possession in many cases. During the month of June rain fell frequently, but only kept the soil moist. These conditions seemed to suit the lighter soils, as the crop made good growth during that month.

The ground got its first good soaking on the 1st and 2nd of July. After hearing Mr. Bedford and others on the advantage of early summer fallowing, this year, we commenced about the middle of June, with, I am afraid, disastrous results, the soil being wet, every little tuft left above ground grew exceedingly fast and seeds germinated and grew by the thousands. Had it been practicable to kill this second growth by cultivation, it would have been all right, but the rush of work left the time too limited, and the result is a very dirty summer fallow. The latest plowed fields are the best, and I am inclined to think we commenced a week too soon.

The hay crop has been very light owing to the dryness of the meadows in the spring, and every year the supply becomes more precarious. I think most farmers will soon grow their own fodder, if at all practicable. About the middle of July, during Winnipeg's fair week, we had some excessively hot weather, followed by very heavy rains, and growth was rapid.

Harvest commenced about the 10th of August. A slight frost on the 12th did little, if any, damage. This is something we may look for about the middle of this month. For quite a number of years that I have kept record, the thermometer either

touches freezing point, or gets dangerously near it. Most of the crop was cut in August; rain fell on seven days during this month.

When we come to speak of the experiences of the threshing season, we come to something fresh in the minds of all engaged on the farm. Very little stacking was done and for a week or two all went well, threshing from the stook went merrily. But rain began to fall, with very short dry spells between, and the season was one of vexation to threshers, farmers and elevator men alike.

Well, what have we gained from the experiences of the past year? In the first place we learn how true it is the best laid schemes "gang aft alee." We may plow, sow and harrow, and after all failure may result from adverse climatic conditions. Want of rain during the growing season should teach us to seek a system of cultivation that will best retain the moisture. In a great number of cases, fall plowed fields were a poor crop. It happened that we sowed our fall plowing the first thing in the spring; the land was damp and got a good deal of harrowing; the result was a good braid and the moisture did not evaporate so quickly as if the land had not been cultivated for a week or two. This was on light soil and a very fair crop was gathered. Of course, all know the excellent condition of the land for plowing this fall, and a good start may be expected in the spring of 1899.

What have we gained from experience in summer fallowing? Unless we have time to cultivate thoroughly, I think we may start too soon and be unable to cope with the second growth. On the other hand, if too late and weeds too rank, no matter how much it may rain, the weeds will pump the moisture out as fast as it falls.

During the cutting season much vexation was felt at having so many weeds to handle, and sometimes it was a puzzle to know when a field was ripe, the grain being in so many stages, having started so unevenly in the spring.

Coming to the threshing season, what have we gained in experience? I think there will be many different opinions. Some anticipated that the present season would be a heavy blow to stook threshing. I question if this will be so. I believe the most satisfactory way would be to stack the grain properly and thresh when convenient. But in many cases grain is safer in a stook than in a badly built stack, and I believe it a tempting of Providence to leave the grain standing in stooks for weeks waiting for the threshers. When we consider the extra teams and the extra charge and the exposed condition of the grain, I, for one, would say stack the grain and learn to do it well. During the last threshing season or two, there has been this hardship that those who stacked could not get a machine until stook threshing was finished. A little co-operation among neighbors in engaging a threshing would overcome this difficulty.

In marketing the grain, I think we may congratulate ourselves upon the increased facilities for handling the grain in this country, through the Farmer's elevator being built. Another summer has come and gone, we have sown and reaped; we may have had disappointments, but we have much to be thankful for, and may we never forget that our business is not only to cultivate our broad acres, but to cultivate our character, so that generations to come will reap some reward from our endeavors.

[Note. — The observations of so clear-headed and intelligent an observer as Mr. Forke cannot fail to be interesting to all our readers. It should never be forgotten that 1898 was an "off year." The previous fall being excessively dry, there was next to no moisture in the land. That, under such conditions, deep drilling is the soundest policy can hardly be disputed. The point about harrowing even before the wheat has come up is well taken. The weeds are sure to be destroyed, the grain gets little or no harm, and if it does not blow off, the fine

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1 Pkt. Beet, Early Turnip.
1 " Cabbage, Charleston Wakefield, early.
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1 " Cucumber, Pickling.
1 " Celery, Giant Golden Heart.
1 " Lettuce, Imp. Hanson.
1 " Musk Melon, Burpee's Melrose.
1 " Water Melon, The Fordhook.
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1 " Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
1 " Spinach, Giant Thick-Leaved.
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1 " Squash, English Vegetable Marrow.
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1 Pkt. Turnip, Golden Stone.
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1 " Celery, Golden Heart.
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1 " Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers.
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1 " Parsnip, Imp. Hollow Crowned.
1 " Parsley, Tabor's Exquisite.
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1 Pkt. Beet, Eclipse Turnip.
1 " Carrot, Scarlet Model.
1 " Cucumber, Pearce's Long Green.

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1 " Lettuce, Improved Hanson.
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Seedsman to the Canadian People.

NOTE.—This will only appear this issue.

mould is the best of all mulches to keep out the drouth. The same rainfall conditions may not recur in ten years, and, as a rule, early fallowing, with subsequent cultivation, will be found both convenient and satisfactory. Valleys, such as the Pipestone, do run some risk of frost in the middle of August. Very early or rather late seeding seem to us least risky in such valleys. If such seasons as the last are to come again, and the markets to be like the present ones, the men who can get a thresher and go right through will have the best of it. For the majority a well-built stack is the surest safeguard, and they do know how to stack on the Pipestone, though Mr. Forke modestly refrains from saying so. We give him our best thanks for his lucid statement of the perplexities of the farming conditions of 1898.]

Weeds in the Grain Crop.

By H. Nichol, Brandon, Man.

I do not think weeds were ever before so abundant as they were last year. The loss they caused was very great, and an immense quantity of seed must have been left on the ground. How are we to cut down to the smallest possible dimensions the evil these foul seeds will do? Most of the land that has been worked any length of time is well stocked with these seeds, and even good summer fallow work does not ensure a clean crop next year. In fact, plenty of that work has little effect in killing those seeds, because too little judgment is put into the work. Crop put in on stubble land always finds a lot of such seed waiting to choke it. This is specially true of wheat.

I have for the last ten years been harrowing my crop after sowing, and sometimes with most satisfactory results, though not always equally successful. Most of my work was done with the common harrow, but this occasionally injured the grain and pulled a little of it up, if the seed bed happened to be a little loose. The ordinary harrow is too heavy and on many fields goes

too deep, disturbing the roots and setting back the growth some days. Still, it is better than to do nothing at all. I think a light wooden harrow, with small teeth, pretty close together, as you have described in The Farmer, would be much better. But all harrows are bad for dragging rubbish and burying the grain.

I got the loan of a weeder some years ago and tried it several times. Though a good deal better than the harrow, I still did not think it good enough to buy one. But last winter I saw another advertised that I liked the look of and bought two—a one and a two-horse one. Both of these I used last year on most of my crop with a good deal of satisfaction and profit. I never had the weeds come so thick, but by this style of weeding I had a pretty clean crop and a good yield. This weeder has flat spring teeth, which are made round for a few inches at the points, and set in three rows at an angle that gives good clearance for rubbish. If the grain is sown by drill two or more inches deep the weeder will work at a less depth and so do little injury to the grain. The best time to start is just when the grain is peeping through. The weeds are at the same stage of growth and easily killed. I can use the weeder when the grain is further advanced and do it little harm. Either the harrow or the weeder will do less to check the grain if used early than at a later stage of growth. There is least harm done to grain put in on a rather firm seed bed. On rough land the grain will suffer more, and it always pays to have the land in good shape.

If left till the roots of the weeds have got a hold more grain will be damaged and very little harm done the weeds. Weeding in any fashion helps to put back the crop a few days, but it is the least of two evils, and on the whole I think these fine-tooth weeders have come to stay.

He—"I would kiss the dust you walk on." She—"What's the matter with the dust that does the walking?"—London Fun.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The following letter is sent by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to persons desirous of having their cattle tested for Tuberculosis, and sets forth the conditions under which the Dominion Government undertake to apply the Tuberculin Test free of charge.

DOMINION OF CANADA.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—

In response to your letter of the I beg to say that the following are the conditions upon which the Department applies the Tuberculin test to cattle:—

When a person makes application to the Department to have his cattle tested for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of them are affected with Tuberculosis, a Government Inspector is sent to test, and all expenses in connection with this are paid by the Department. The owner must accept all responsibility for the result of the test. The Government do not order the slaughter of diseased animals. No compensation will be given in cases where owners slaughter of their own free will. If any of the animals are found to be suffering from the disease, they will have to be isolated and the shed or corral in which they are kept will be quarantined. The owner will then be prohibited from selling any of them or their raw products. Should he desire of his own free will to slaughter them and dispose of their carcasses for food he will have to consult the local authorities as to whether he will be allowed to sell them. The premises in which diseased animals have been must be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Government Inspector, as recommended on page 11 of the Farmer's Bulletin on Tuberculosis, a copy of which I enclose you. The premises in which the diseased cattle have been quarantined will also have to be disinfected and cleansed, as mentioned above, after the animals have been disposed of. When the Minister of Agriculture receives a certificate from the Inspector that the disinfection has been done to his satisfaction the premises will be released from quarantine. No application will be considered unless the owner agrees to submit all his cattle to the test.

If an applicant refuses to have his cattle tested after having made formal application, he will be charged with and will have to pay whatever expenses may have been incurred by the Department in connection with the sending of a Veterinarian to make the tests.

Upon your signing and returning to us the attached form of request a Government Inspector will be sent to test your cattle.

Yours truly,

W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, Ottawa, Ontario:

DEAR SIR,—I hereby request that my entire herd of cattle, consisting of—

..... Bulls,
..... Cows,
..... Steers,
..... Heifers,
..... Calves,

be tested for Tuberculosis with Tuberculin, and I hereby agree to conform to the Government conditions as expressed in their letter dated which I acknowledge having received.

The nearest railway station to my premises is and if I am notified when the Inspector will arrive at the station I will meet him and drive him to my premises and, when the testing of my animals is completed, will drive him back to the station free of charge.

Signed.....

Date.....

Address.....

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A large number of essays have been received for this month's competition, and it has been somewhat difficult to select the best. Two essays were finally chosen as being the best of the lot. These were "The Bedroom," by "Manitoba Lassie," East Selkirk, Man., and "What is Economy?" by "A Subscriber's Wife," White-wood, Assa. As regards treatment of the subject, literary style and composition there is little to choose between them. The first prize was finally awarded to "Manitoba Lassie." Though a familiar subject, her thoughts are well put, and the finish is superior. We would like our essayists to remember that while the choice of subject, its treatment and literary style are the chief points we consider in awarding a prize, still some attention is given to neatness and finish. When competition is very close this may mean the turning point, as it was this month. Busy housewives have, perhaps, less time to give to essay writing than some others and are apt to do their work hurriedly, but they must not forget that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

The Bedroom.

By Manitoba Lassie, East Selkirk, Man.

I would very much like to give the readers of The Nor'-West Farmer my ideas regarding the furnishing, care, etc., of the bedroom. I do not claim any originality in these, but they may prove helpful to some. To begin with, the ideal bedroom should be in a bright, sunny part of the house; I think

one facing the east is preferable. Bedrooms cannot have too much light and sunshine for health; then it adds to the pleasantness also.

As regards furnishing—I like kalsomined walls. These are within the reach of all, especially since alabastine, with all its varied tints, is so easily applied, and so amply repays the efforts of even amateurs along this line. Papered walls encourage vermin, and then again one cannot be papering every year, whereas, with kalsomining, one can yearly afford to go over the walls. Carpets also I would dispense with, as they are a source of much labor in a bedroom; a painted floor, with here and there a tasteful mat, is quite sufficient and has the advantage of being easily cleaned, rendering the room sweet and wholesome. The blinds should be neat, and one thing I would impress upon you is—that they be in working order. Then, of course, white curtains looped gracefully to the sides.

Too much furniture in a bedroom is distasteful, but, if possible, a bedroom suite should be obtained. Where this is not practicable, however, much can be attempted by the ingenious women-folk of the family with boxes, trimmed with cretonne, etc. Some elegant contrivances have been made up in this manner; especially is this plan applicable in fitting up a dressing-table. Every young lady should, I think, take a pride in keeping her dressing-table tidy, and the few articles on it arranged tastefully; all articles connected with the toilet should be spotlessly clean. The bed should be clean, and in every respect suggestive of "Nature's sweet restorer." I would dispense with all pillow shams, as they belong to a list of superfluities.

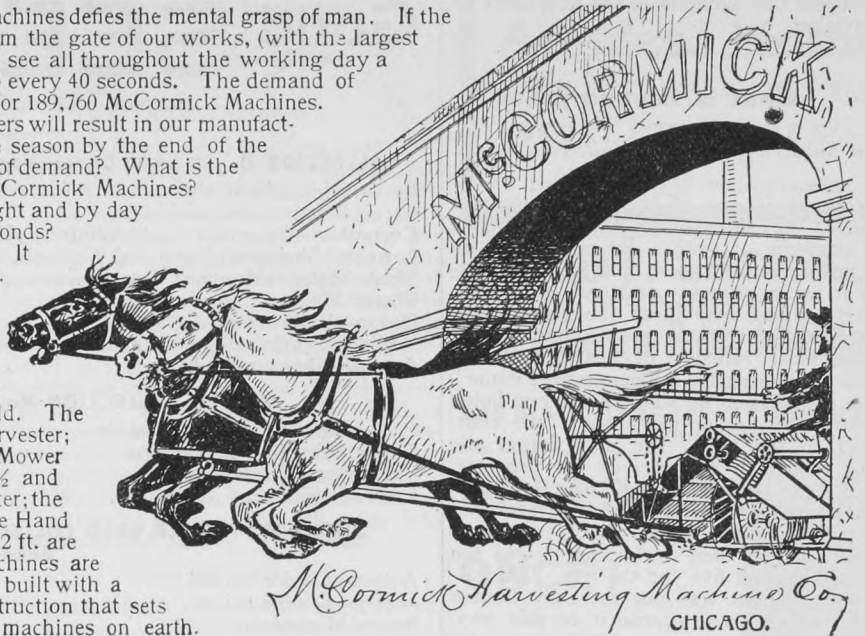
We have all read, I think, of Miss Ophelia's fastidiousness in having her bed made in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but I think it very rare to find a bed properly made. How often have I slept in strange beds, and found (much to my chagrin) my extremities exposed to the air—just when I was in the act of turning over for my first doze

and I happened to give the bedclothes an extra tug. It was a very disagreeable sensation, I can assure you—more disagreeable still though to have to get up to tuck the clothes in at the foot. Perhaps a few hints on bed-making, therefore, would not be out of place. Take the under sheet, spread, and leaving a good allowance at the top, tuck firmly in; then tuck it in at the sides and bottom; the same should be done with the top sheet, only stress should be laid upon "tucking-in" at the bottom. The blankets that are folded should have the loose ends at the top, so that a person might throw a part of the bedclothes off, if too hot. All should be well tucked in at the bottom and sides, except the counterpane. Lastly, the comforter should be loosely folded across the bottom (in winter), so that it may be pulled up if desired. The clothes at the top will be neatly turned down, and finally the pillows adjusted. The bed should be free from creases or wrinkles.

And now a few words as to the care of the room. Every morning, on rising, the bed clothes should be thrown over a chair or the foot of the bed, and, if it be fine enough weather, the windows thrown open, and the room thoroughly ventilated. As soon after breakfast as possible the house-keeper should empty slops, wash articles appertaining to toilet service, hang up clothes and tidy the room generally. All clothes worn during the night should be hung up where they can be aired—not folded up, or hung in a musty closet. The bed should be left several hours to air; do not put the bed in a corner if you can help it, as the foul air will linger there, and the bed is not so easily made, either. Give the bedclothes a good sun bath as often as possible, and never let the bedding get too dirty, as there is not much labor in washing clothes only slightly soiled. As regards the walls, I think a few Bible texts the most appropriate and beautiful. Some are handsomely engraved, and how often a text, taken from the Book of Books, will strengthen one for the duties of the day,

The enormous output of McCormick Machines defies the mental grasp of man. If the machines we manufacture were to issue from the gate of our works, (with the largest output in the world) the spectator would see all throughout the working day a McCormick Machine emerging at full gallop every 40 seconds. The demand of the farmers in the past season of 1898 was for 189,760 McCormick Machines. This continuing tremendous call of the farmers will result in our manufacturing and selling still larger numbers in one season by the end of the century. What is the cause of this unheard of demand? What is the reason of the everlasting popularity of McCormick Machines? Why are we forced to run our Works by night and by day up to the output of a machine every 40 seconds?

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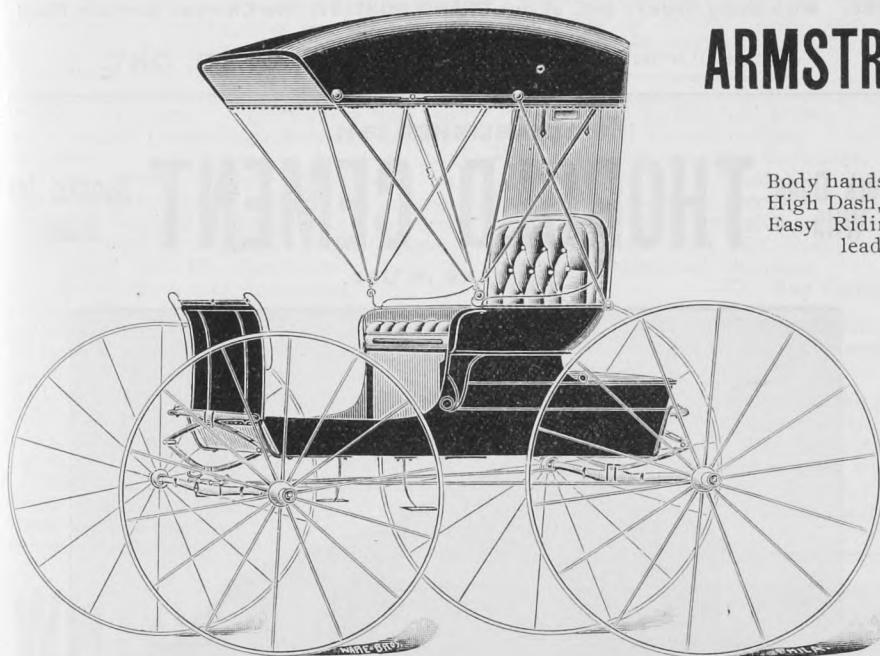
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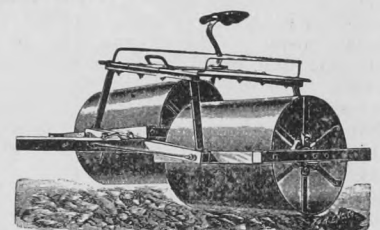
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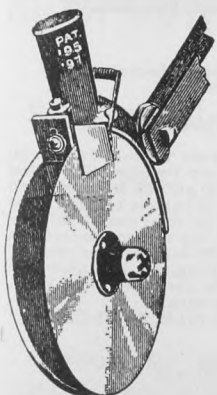
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and direct the thoughts to the source of all inspiration.

What is Economy.

By a Subscriber's Wife, Whitewood, Assa.

Economy is one of the most important elements of success—economy of money and economy of time. By economy I do not mean penuriousness; it is not necessary to write economy and spell stinginess. Miserly saving may mean the greatest extravagance, and necessitate the expenditure of the most valuable of heaven's gifts—health and strength. "Occupy till I come" is the commission by which every one holds whatever of earthly possessions are committed to his care. We may forget the terms on which we received the property, but that will not alter the case. An account must be rendered hereafter regarding this commission. When they of old appeared to give their reckoning it was ten for the ten, and five for the five. The talent in a napkin was put there by human hands, which chose to use it in this way, when they might have used it in that. All God's gifts have their use, but they can be abused, too. The value of money is just the good it will do in life, and we ought to know and appreciate this value. Injudicious expenditure of money is a fruitful source of evil. Experience teaches us how to save it sensibly, and not at the expense of health, strength and comfort. Such wholesome economy will disincite us to spend our time or money without adequate return, either in gain or enjoyment. Some of the finest qualities of human nature are related to the right use of money, such as generosity, honesty, justice, and self-denial, as well as the practical virtue of economy. Economy often involves a habit of self-denial. Like all habits, it is well to remember it has to be taught early in youth, and should often be preached in the ears of the young.

Economy and meanness are often considered by the young to be synonymous terms, and we can prove that this is not true by being generous whenever we can. There is a good old proverb which says, "He who will not save in youth will have his nose to the grindstone all his life." We know that wastefulness is wrong, and that if a thing has any value, it is a duty to see that it is not thrown away, even if we do not want it for our own use. The study of political economy might well be supplemented in every school of our land by a course of domestic economy. Too many women know next to nothing about how to spend their allowance or earnings to the best advantage. No habit is more valuable than the careful keeping of accounts of money received and spent. That there is as much pleasure as profit in the practice of household economy is an acknowledged fact with all thrifty, painstaking women, but housewives, and particularly youthful ones, must be careful lest in their efforts to economize they diminish the nourishing properties of the daily diet at the same time as they lessen the cost. Happy indeed is the housewife who has judgment enough to strike the fortunate mean. The woman who make her life one dull grind, who tolerates nothing which does not tend towards earning or saving money, will find when it is too late that she has lost that which is more valuable. You may save and you may get, and yet be very unhappy. Worldly success, however universally sought, can only be desirable in so far as it contributes to happiness. The woman who fails to make her home the sunniest place to her family has a mistaken idea of economy. There are plenty of people outside of home who will entice them away, unless there is a strong home influence. It is the stingy economies

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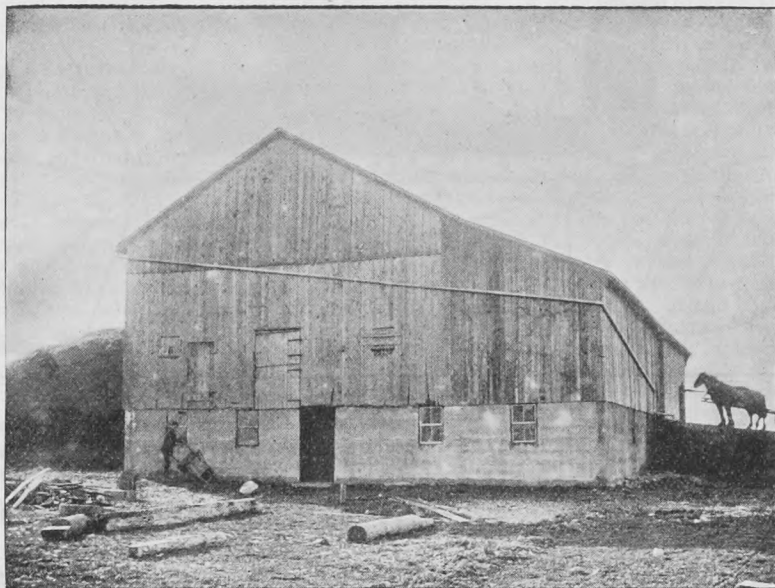
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Parkhill, Ont., Dec. 8, 1898.

Estate of JOHN BATTLE, Manufacturers of Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—It is with pleasure that I testify to the good qualities of your Thorold Cement for building purposes. During the past summer I have built a basement under my barn 50 x 81 x 10 feet high, wall 12 inches thick; and also a cistern under the approach to the barn 10 x 20 x 7 feet high, wall around cistern 14 inches thick, and arched over top 12 inches thick. It took 90 barrels to build those walls. The work was done under the direction of your Mr. Norval Hagar. The total cost of building wall and cement was \$150. I also put a floor with your Thorold Cement in all my stabling except two box stalls. I used about 60 barrels of cement for floor. The floor cost me about \$90 for work and cement, and also the gravel. I consider it cheaper than flooring with lumber. The flooring was done under the direction of your traveller, Marcus A. Ware, who has put in a number of floors in barns and other buildings around here, and has given good satisfaction. I also send you photo of the barn.
Yours truly, BENJAMIN PILE, Parkhill.

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which are the destroyers of genuine home life and comfort.

An economical application of time brings leisure. Method enables us to drive our business, instead of our business driving us. There is nothing attended with results so disastrous as such a miscalculation of our time and means as will involve us in perpetual hurry and difficulty. The brightest talent must be ineffective under such a pressure. The best recipe for financial success is this: "Work much and spend little." In the ordinary course of human affairs success ever waits upon economy, which is one of the main conditions by which prosperity must be earned.

Cheerfulness.

Suggestions by L. E. C., Ninga.

Did it ever occur to you that a disposition to cheerfulness is essential to happiness? Those who cultivate cheerfulness do much to make easier the battle of life. It gives hope to the heart and makes the face bright and beautiful. It will smooth the lines of care from the brow. More than this, it gives a sun-like warmth to every scene in which a person takes part. Some there are so constituted that they look upon the bright side of everything, and find a silver lining in every cloud. On the other hand, some are apt to be fretful, are gloomy, and under affliction and misfortune utterly depressed. Cheerfulness has no place in their foreboding minds and saddened hearts.

If we would cultivate cheerfulness we would be more able to enjoy all life's pleasures and blessings and less apt to be overwhelmed with its sorrows and misfortunes. We should take life cheerfully. Take it just as though it was an earnest, vital, essential affair. Take it just as though you personally were born to the task of performing a happy part in it—as though the world had waited for your coming. It is well, therefore, for all to encourage cheerfulness as a habit, for it will give to daily life a charm which cannot be known without it. Try it for a single day and I have no doubt but that you will feel so much better that you will be encouraged to continue the practice.

Household Recipes.

By M. A., Boissevain.

POTATO SALAD.

For a nice potato salad boil four good-sized potatoes until they are just done, no longer. Drain off the water, sprinkle them with salt, and stand them over the stove until dry and mealy. While the potatoes are boiling prepare the dressing. Put a teaspoonful of salt and a half-teaspoonful of pepper in a bowl. Add, gradually, three tablespoonfuls of oil. Stir until the salt is dissolved, then add three more tablespoonfuls of oil; then beat into this two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Cut into this one good-sized onion. The onion must be sliced as thin as possible. You, as soon as the potatoes are dry, take them in a napkin and slice them while hot in with the onion and dressing. Mix lightly with a fork, and turn out on the serving dish. Garnish with cold boiled beets and parsley. Serve cold.

CREAMED BEEF.

Scrape perfectly lean beef to pulp, mince, put in a pan with salt, pepper, one tablespoonful of water, two tablespoonfuls of rich cream, butter the size of an egg. Cook two minutes, stirring constantly. Add one tablespoonful of cracker dust, one teaspoonful of made mustard.

The boy that by addition grows,
And suffers no subtraction,
Who multiplies the thing he knows,
And carries every fraction,
Who well divides his precious time,
The due proportions giving,
To sure success aloft will climb,
Interest compound receiving.
—Dr. Ray Palmer.

Economy is half the battle of life; it is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well.—Spurgeon.

"Wal, Jim, wot d'ye think abart the Czar of Rooshia, and this 'ere universal disarmament?" Jim—"Well, it's summit like me and my ole woman, mate, when there's a bit of a shindy brewing. The one wot proposes peace is the one wot ain't got 'old o' the poker!"—Fun.

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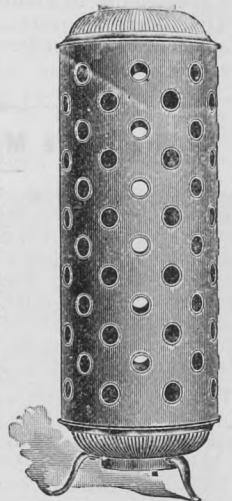
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His Promise.

The school was out, and down the street
A noisy crowd came thronging ;
The hue of health, a gladness sweet,
To every face belonging.

Among them strode a little lad,
Who listened to another,
And mildly said, half grave, half sad :
"I can't—I promised mother."

A shout went up, a ringing shout,
Of boisterous derision ;
But not one moment left in doubt
That manly, brave decision.

"Go where you please, do what you will,"
He calmly told the other ;
"But I shall keep my word, boys, still ;
"I can't—I promised mother."

God's blessing on that steadfast will,
Unyielding to another,
That bears all jeers and laughter still,
Because he promised mother !

—George Cooper.

The White Man's Burden.

Rudyard Kipling, whose critical condition in New York has given much anxiety to his numerous friends and admirers, has a characteristic poem in McClure's Magazine for February suggestive of the worthier aspect of the relation of advanced civilization to the inferior races brought under its sway. The verses below show the leading thought in this fine poem :

Take up the White Man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need ;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man's Burden—
The savage wars of peace—
Fill full the mouth of Famine,
And bid the sickness cease.

The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread,
Go, make them with your living
And mark them with your dead.

By all ye will or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent sullen peoples
Shall weigh your God and you.

The Silver Lining.

There's never a day so sunny,
But a little cloud appears ;
There's never a life so happy,
But has its time of tears ;
Yet the sun shines out the brighter
Whenever the tempest clears.

There's never a garden growing,
With roses in every plot ;
There's never a heart so hardened,
But it has one tender spot ;
We have only to prune the border
To find the forget-me-not.

There's never a sun that rises
But we know 'twill set at night,
The tints that gleam in the morning
At evening are just as bright ;
And the hour that is the sweetest
Is between the dark and light.

There's never a dream so happy
But the wakening makes us sad,
There's never a dream of sorrow
But the wakening makes us glad ;
We shall look some day with wonder
At the troubles we have had.

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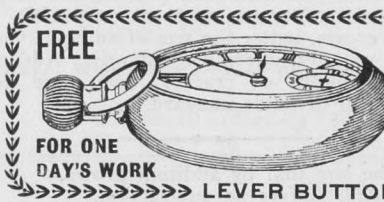
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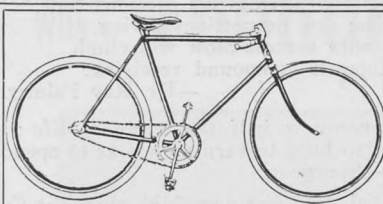


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